

U.S.: Pershings should not block pact

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House said on Tuesday it believes the Soviet Union will refrain from making West German Pershing missiles an obstacle to a superpower agreement eliminating intermediate-range nuclear weapons. "Although the Soviets continue to demand publicly inclusion of the 72 German Pershing missiles in the Geneva talks, we do not think (the issue) will stand in the way of an arms control agreement," presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater told reporters. Fitzwater said the American stand that the Pershings are not part of the Geneva talks is "clearly an issue they (Soviets) understand. They know our position on the Pershing (A) is very well. There is no ambiguity in terms of their understanding where we stand." Fitzwater said verification of nuclear missile cuts is viewed here as the major unsettled issue in the arms negotiations. He said it would probably be discussed during Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's talks here Sept. 15-17 with Secretary of State George Shultz. Mr. Shevardnadze will probably meet President Ronald Reagan Sept. 15 or 16 but the time has not yet been fixed, Fitzwater said.

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France and Egypt reach debt accord

CAIRO (R) — France and Egypt, in the first accord between Cairo and a Western state, agreed on Tuesday to reschedule about 10 billion French francs (\$1.6 billion) of Egyptian debt, French diplomats said. "Both parties are satisfied," one diplomat said of the deal which Egypt negotiated over two days with a delegation headed by French Treasury Director Samuel Lajeunesse. The diplomat said the agreement was to be signed later on Tuesday but gave no details. The two sides held inconclusive talks earlier this year in Paris, disagreeing on the interest rate to be charged for the rescheduled debt. Egypt went to the Paris club in May to try to reschedule part of its \$40-billion foreign debt after it fell behind on repayments due to a shortage of foreign exchange. A standby credit agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in return for a package of economic reforms paved the way for the rescheduling. Tuesday's accord was reached while an IMF delegation was in Egypt to check on the progress of its rescheduling talks with creditor countries.

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King sends good wishes to Bulgaria and North Korea

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday sent a cable of good wishes to Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov on the occasion of Bulgaria's Independence Day. In the cable the King wished the Bulgarian people further progress and prosperity. The King also sent a cable of good wishes to North Korean President Kim Il Song on the occasion of North Korea's National Day. He wished the president continued health and happiness and further progress and prosperity for his country.

Israel to expel Arab

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli army has ordered the expulsion from the occupied West Bank of a Palestinian accused of organizing anti-Israeli protests, military officials said on Tuesday. Abdul Nasser Mohammad Abdul Aziz, 31, of Jenin, would be the fifth Palestinian expelled this year. He was accused of working for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) group. Mr. Abdul Aziz can appeal to a military tribunal and Israel's supreme court.

Assad receives Reagan's message

DAMASCUS (AP) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad conferred Tuesday with U.S. Ambassador William Eagleton who handed him a letter from President Ronald Reagan on bilateral relations and other "issues of common interest," the Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) said. The official agency did not elaborate. But Washington has been making efforts to improve its relations with Damascus after a diplomatic rift a year ago over Western allegations Syria supported "international terrorism." The United States has been seeking Syrian help to free eight Americans held hostage by pro-Iranian extremists in Lebanon.

5 sentenced to death in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria's economic security court has sentenced five people to death for corruption, officials said on Tuesday. The court convicted 65 state officials, businessmen and money dealers on Sunday on charges of corruption, embezzlement, forging official documents and smuggling, they said.

Shevardnadze to visit S. America

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will visit Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay in late September and early October, diplomats of the three countries said on Tuesday. They said the South American tour, the first by a Soviet foreign minister, would allow top-level dialogue on bilateral and multilateral issues.

Separated twins critical but stable

BALTIMORE (AP) — Infant Siamese twins, separated in a 22-hour operation over the weekend, were reported in critical but stable condition Tuesday in a drug-induced unconscious state. Patrick and Benjamin Binder are expected to be kept unconscious for up to a week as their bodies begin a long healing process.

Arab team arrives in Moscow amid Soviet calls on Iran to accept 598

Shevardnadze tells Larijani of urgent need to end conflict on basis of U.N. resolution

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

MOSCOW — An Arab League delegation begins talks with senior Soviet officials on Wednesday on efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war amid fresh signs that Moscow is also keen on finding an end to the seven-year-old conflict in the Gulf.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabab Al Ahmad Al Sabah, head of the Arab delegation, arrived here Monday evening from Amman after an overnight visit to Jordan during which he was received by His Majesty King Hussein. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz was expected to fly in late Tuesday. The other members of the delegation are North Yemeni Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Al Iryani and Tunisian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Al Tayeb Al Shabani.

The delegation is scheduled to hold talks with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on Wednesday.

Amal and Hizbollah battle in Nabatiyeh

BEIRUT (R) — Pro-Syrian and Iranian-backed members of Lebanon's Shi'ite community fought with automatic weapons in the South Lebanese town of Nabatiyeh on Monday, security sources said.

It was the first reported clash between the mainstream Amal militia, a key Syrian ally, and the radical Hizbollah (Party of God) for five months.

An Amal statement published in Beirut newspapers on Tuesday said two militants were wounded in a 15-minute exchange of machinegun fire.

It said fighting erupted when Hizbollah fighters stormed the house of a local Amal official in the market town about 55 kilometers south of Beirut.

Security sources told Reuters the Nabatiyeh incident was one sign of mounting tension between moderate and radical Shi'ites. It came eight days after Amal leader Nabih Berri launched a scathing verbal assault on the militants' policies at a rally in the southern port town of Tyre.

Syria has 25,000 troops in Lebanon, while Iran keeps several hundred Revolutionary Guards in the east of the country.

Beirut analysts say Mr. Berri's trip to the south — the first since Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 — was widely viewed as a direct challenge to Iran's supporters here.

In another development, Amal said it "executed" three Palestinians and two Lebanese on Tuesday after a militia court convicted all five men of murder.

A statement released by Amal said the men were "executed for crimes they committed against innocent people in the Tyre region." They had been charged with six assassinations in the area, including the killing of a Christian clergyman and a Lebanese army captain.

Kazem Darwish, a 35-year-old intelligence officer, was killed on June 24 when gunmen ambushed his car. At the time he was serving as a liaison officer with United Nations peacekeeping troops in South Lebanon.

Amal controls much of the south, where the Lebanese government wields very limited influence in the face of civil war rivalries and the presence of Israeli troops in a so-called border "security zone."

also does so. Iran has not yet given a clear response to the ceasefire demand.

Gerasimov said Tuesday that Moscow believed that much would depend on a visit this week to Iran and Iraq by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The U.S., a permanent member of the Security Council with the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France, has held out the possibility of a second resolution calling for mandatory sanctions, including an arms embargo, on the party that refuses to abide by Resolution 598. Washington gave Tehran until last Friday to accept the resolution but said later it was waiting for the outcome of Mr. Perez de Cuellar's visit to the warring capitals before proceeding further.

The Soviet Union has indicated its opposition to an arms embargo as proposed by the U.S. saying that Iran should be given a clear chance to accept or reject Resolution 598.

Mr. Larijani, who arrived Monday, met Premier Ryzhkov (Continued on page 3)

Libyan minister leaves Iraq after talks with president

BAGHDAD (AP) — Libyan Foreign Minister Jadhalla Azouzi Al Talhi left Tuesday after talks with President Saddam Hussein that indicated a two-year old strain between the two states was easing.

Baghdad Radio said they discussed "bilateral relations, Arab issues and requirements of solidarity between Arab states."

Arab diplomats noted that Mr. Talhi's audience with President Hussein indicated his visit marked an improvement of Iraqi-Libyan relations.

Mr. Talhi was the first ranking Libyan to visit Baghdad since Iraq broke off relations with Tripoli in 1985 after Muammar Qaddafi forged a "strategic alliance" with Iran.

Libya and Syria have been the only two Arab states to side with Iran in its seven-year-old war with Iraq.

Mr. Talhi, who arrived Sunday night, also conferred Monday with Tariq Aziz, Iraq's deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Iraq had accused Libya in the past of supplying Iran with long-range surface-to-surface missiles used to bombard Baghdad.

During last month's Arab League foreign ministers' conference in Tunis, Libya refused to join other Arab states who called for severing diplomatic relations with Iran over its refusal to agree to a July 20 United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire.

An Arab diplomat in Baghdad said Libya now appeared to be anxious to heal rifts with Iraq and other Arab countries in the Gulf region because of its war against Chad and Tripoli's growing isolation.

"If the war with Chad continues, with Libya losing more territory and moral standing, then Qaddafi will not be able to ask for Arab support while he's backing Iran in its war against Iraq," the diplomat said.

Mr. Talhi was quoted as saying in Kuwait last week that the "perils threatening the Arab land should be repulsed."

His visit to Baghdad came as Iran and Iraq appeared to be observing an unofficial ceasefire in advance of a peace mission by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar later this week.

The U.N. chief will visit Tehran and Baghdad in an effort to get both countries to accept the Security Council resolution.

Mr. Arafat delivered the message during a private meeting in Geneva on Monday night with leftist Israeli Knesset (parliament) member Charlie Biton and two other Israelis, including peace activist David Esh-Shalom.

Mr. Shalom told Reuters that the message should not divulge the contents of the communication but said: "The message concerned the substance of Middle East peace efforts, not the procedures."

Mr. Shalom added that he was not confident of a positive response from the Israeli authorities. "If you stretch your hand for peace, you may get a violent attack," he said.

Unauthorized contact with the PLO is a crime under Israeli law, and an aide to right-wing Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Israel's judiciary would have to discuss whether charges would be brought against the Israelis who met Mr. Arafat in Geneva.

Monday night's meeting was more direct than a series of embraces between Mr. Arafat and four Israeli Knesset members during a reception earlier in the day.

Referring to the contacts at that reception, Mr. Arafat told a news conference on Tuesday: "I admire them for their courage. I know that these parties are going to face trouble in the future."

Mr. Arafat and the Israelis were in Geneva for an U.N. conference on non-governmental organizations on the question of Palestine.

Mr. Arafat said the PLO would accept membership in a joint Arab delegation to an international peace conference on the Middle East as long as the PLO

(Continued on page 3)

France seeks to avoid conflict with Libya

PARIS (R) — France, linked with an unruly ally in Chad President Hissene Habre, is finding it increasingly hard to defend the central African state without clashing with Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qaddafi.

French troops on Monday shot down a Libyan Tupolev-22 bomber over N'djamena after Tripoli launched a raid on the Chad capital.

The plane was the first brought down in anger by the French military since World War II, according to Defence Ministry officials.

Three crewmen died when the Soviet-built plane was hit by a single U.S.-made Hawk missile fired from France's 1,200-man air defence force in Chad.

Commentators say the attack has left France's policy of keeping a low-profile in Chad in tatters by highlighting its support for Mr. Habre, at a time when he is fighting a border war with Libya.

Libya responded to the loss of the bomber by saying France was now in "direct confrontation" with Tripoli and warned of dangerous consequences.

France has sought to minimise the downing of the bomber, saying Col. Qaddafi could have been in no doubt about what would happen if he sent planes to N'djamena.

"France regrets that the dispute between Libya and Chad is heading for military escalation," Defence Minister Andre Giraud said on Monday after talks on the fighting with President Francois Mitterrand. "We hope this will not continue."

Behind his statement lies a growing exasperation with Mr. Habre, who has attacked Col. Qaddafi head-on despite advice from Paris to stop his anti-Libyan crusade, officials say.

Not only has Mr. Habre ignored French pleas to stay out of the disputed Aouzou border strip, on Saturday he struck deep inside Libyan territory to knock out the Maatan as-Sarra air base.

"Habre is not an easy man to have as an ally," the national daily Le Monde commented.

Mr. Habre's forces drove Libyan troops out of northern Chad with French approval earlier this year.



CROWN PRINCE HOSTS LUNCH: His Majesty King Hussein attends a luncheon on Tuesday hosted by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in honour of Saudi Arabian Minister of Interior Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz. (See story on page 3).

Iraqis end informal truce in Gulf and attack 2 tankers near Kharg

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq broke a four-day lull in attacks on Gulf shipping with an air strike on Tuesday on two "large naval targets," its term to define oil tankers or merchant ships.

A military spokesman said the aircraft attacked the vessels at the tanker waiting area east of Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island at 9 p.m. (1700 GMT) and returned safely to base after scoring an "accurate and effective hit."

The raid was Iraq's 17th attack against shipping in the Gulf since the Baghdad government ended a lull in strikes following a United Nations Security Council resolution on July 20 ordering a ceasefire in the Gulf war.

Iraq's last reported attacks were against two vessels early on Saturday.

Information Minister Latif Nassif Al Jassim told a news conference Iraq would hit Iranian

oil and economic installations until Tehran accepted the U.N. resolution.

The Iraqi attack put an end to expectations by diplomats in Baghdad that Iraq would hold off its raids on Iranian oil routes and shipping in the Gulf during a visit later this week by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar as part of his efforts to end the conflict.

There was no immediate independent confirmation on Tuesday that any ship had been hit around Kharg, Iran's main oil terminal in the northern end of the waterway.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted a military spokesman in Baghdad as saying: "Iraq will continue its attacks against Iran until the Iranian regime accepts to live with the people of the region in peace and puts an end to the war according to U.N. Security Council Resolution 598."

That was a reference to the Security Council's July 20 call for an immediate ceasefire in the Gulf war.

Iraq said it would abide by the resolution if Iran did. But Tehran so far has refused to give a clear-cut response to the U.N. move.

The wording of the Iraqi communique differed from earlier announcements of air strikes against Iranian tankers and oil installations in the Gulf.

It made no mention of the usual justification for air attacks. The latest attacks raised to 25 the number of ships reported hit by Iran or Iraq since Aug. 29, when the Iraqis shattered a six-week lull on shipping raids during which Iran has boosted its oil exports by an estimated 20 per cent.

Arafat sends message to Israel, suggests joint Arab delegation

GENEVA (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat has given a secret message to a group of Israelis to be passed on to the Israeli government, a member of the group said on Tuesday.

Mr. Arafat delivered the message during a private meeting in Geneva on Monday night with leftist Israeli Knesset (parliament) member Charlie Biton and two other Israelis, including peace activist David Esh-Shalom.

Mr. Shalom told Reuters that the message should not divulge the contents of the communication but said: "The message concerned the substance of Middle East peace efforts, not the procedures."

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(Continued on page 3)

East and West Germany sign 3 bilateral accords

BONN (Agencies) — East German leader Erich Honecker presided with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl over the signing of three bilateral agreements on Tuesday, putting aside their bitter public exchanges over alleged human rights violations in East Germany.

On the second day of Mr. Honecker's five-day visit, the first by a leader of communist East Germany since the two countries were founded in 1949, both sides said the talks had helped their difficult relations.

"Despite all our differences, cooperation is developing step by step," West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said after the talks.

"We see the talks between Chancellor Kohl and Secretary-General Honecker as a success," he said as he presented an official communique at the end of Mr. Honecker's stay in Bonn.

Dr. Kohl accepted Mr. Honecker's invitation for a return visit to East Germany, but a date and a place for the visit had not been set, according to the communique.

The two leaders were present as their ministers of environment and science signed agreements on cooperation in science, technology and radiation control from nuclear power plants.

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leaves Mr. Honecker's visit to West Germany can help improve relations between the two German states.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said the Soviet Union wanted both German states to build ties on the basis of a treaty they signed in December 1972.

The treaty set out the terms of relations between the states, which previously did not recognize each other.

"This visit can give impetus to these efforts," Gerasimov told a news briefing. "At least, such is the intention of East Germany. We think this will be met positively by West Germany."

Wolfgang Meyer, a spokesman for the East German Foreign Ministry, said Mr. Honecker called on West Germany to fully recognize "the German Democratic Republic as a sovereign state."

East Germany and West Germany do not have normal diplomatic relations because Bonn refuses to recognize East Germany as a foreign country. The preamble to the West German constitution calls for the reunification of the two countries.

Mr. Honecker told Dr. Kohl there can be no German reunification and that the German reich went down to final defeat with the Nazis, Meyer said.

Maputo stages complex prisoner swap

MAPUTO (Agencies) — A South African officer captured in Angola has flown home to freedom in exchange for 133 Angolan prisoners of war, a Dutchman holed up in his country's Pretoria embassy, and a jailed Frenchman, in a complex swap in the Mozambique capital, Maputo.

"I am glad to be back," said commando Major Wynand du Toit, before being ushered on to the personal jet of South African President P.W. Botha, heading for an official welcome in Cape Town.

Months of intricate negotiations involving seven parties in the unprecedented southern Africa prisoner swap were crowned with success at Maputo airport on Monday night, delayed at the 11th hour by a suspicious fugitive and an electrical fault.

Eventually, documents were signed within 20 minutes that spelled freedom for all 136 captives.

Almost outnumbered by journalists, the group gathered at the airport of Mozambique's dusty capital for a tarmac ceremony that blended emotion, defiance — and frustration as an exchange originally set for mid-afternoon dragged on until well after dark.

"It is good to be out of that fascist country," declared an exuberant Klaas De Jonge, the 50-year-old Dutchman who has spent the past two years as a fugitive from South African police in Dutch embassy offices in Pretoria.

Major Du Toit was captured on a 1985 mission in Angola when two companions were killed. South Africa said they were on a reconnaissance trip against the African National Congress fight-

Illiteracy rate stands at 26% in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The rate of illiteracy in Jordan now stands at 26 per cent of the population, down from 67 per cent in 1961, according to Radi Al-Waqfi, secretary-general of the Ministry of Education.

Dr. Waqfi said that his ministry had been spreading awareness among the public about the importance of eradicating illiteracy through programmes such as evening classes.

The secretary-general was speaking on the eve of the International Day for the Eradication of Illiteracy which falls Wednesday. He said that the Ministry of Education had been exerting efforts in cooperation with many other institutions, to eliminate illiteracy in Jordan. They pursue the belief that the eradication of illiteracy is a national responsibility, he said.

Dr. Waqfi issued an appeal to various government and private organisations to assist the ministry in carrying out literacy programmes in the Kingdom, so that the last traces of illiteracy in the country will be erased by the year 2000.

The Ministry of Education reported in 1984 that the proportion of illiterate people to the entire population stood at 34 per cent, and that its adult education and evening classes were attended by more than 10,000.

Jordan embarked on adult education programmes in 1953, when several evening classes were opened in a number of cities offering free education to those who missed the opportunity for education when they were young.

It was not until 1965 that the Ministry of Education and the then Ministry of Social Affairs joined forces to launch organised programmes to spread education among illiterates on a large scale.

At the reopening of the 1987-1988 scholastic year last Saturday, the Ministry of Education announced that nearly 950,000 Jordanians would be attending classes at different levels, and that 100,000 young children were attending the first elementary class.

Suddarth to present credentials to Masri next week

AMMAN (R) — The new U.S. ambassador to Jordan, Roscoe Suddarth, an Arabic-speaking career diplomat, will present his credentials to Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri next week, an embassy spokesman said Tuesday.

Mr. Suddarth, 52, arrived in Amman on Sunday from Washington, where he was deputy assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs.

He was deputy chief of the U.S. mission in Jordan from 1975-79 and later held the same post in Saudi Arabia. He served in North Yemen in the 1960s.

Mr. Suddarth, who replaces Paul Becker, is married with two children.

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Rifai, Dajani confer with Prince Nayef

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai conferred in his office Tuesday with Saudi Arabian Minister of Interior Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz. The meeting, which was attended by Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani, focused on cooperation in the field of security and means for bolstering inter-Arab cooperation in other areas and reviewed current developments in the Arab arena.

Also attending the meeting were Jordan's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mohammad Rasoul Al Keilani and Saudi Arabia's Ambassador to Jordan Mohammad Al Fahd Al Issa, as well as

the commander of the Badia and border police force.

Earlier, Prince Nayef and Mr. Dajani opened talks at the Ministry of Interior, during which they reviewed a number of questions of concern to Jordan and Saudi Arabia and bilateral cooperation in security affairs.

Prince Nayef, who arrived in Amman on Monday for a three-day visit, was received by His Majesty King Hussein at Al Nadwa Palace that evening. The King discussed with Prince Nayef the latest developments in the Gulf and the current situation in the Arab World.

Parking fines to increase

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) will begin charging JD 25, instead of JD 15, for releasing vehicles impounded for parking in no-parking zones, a PSD statement said here Tuesday.

The statement noted that a police truck and crane are used to haul an illegally-parked vehicle, and JD 15 is exacted from the car

owner before he or she is allowed to remove the vehicle from impoundment.

The statement said that JD 25 fine will be imposed as of next Tuesday, Sept. 15, and warned all motorists against parking their cars in no-parking areas, so that the flow of traffic is not obstructed.

Director says VTC will train 30,000 more

ZARQA (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development's Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) plans to offer vocational training to 30,000 young men and women at its centres, and will continue its apprenticeship programme, offering training to workers in various industrial fields, VTC Director Munther Al Masri said in an address here Tuesday.

Mr. Masri said that, during the Kingdom's previous five-year plan, VTC offered training to a total of 18,000 young apprentices in different fields. He was addressing a ceremony for the graduation of 266 apprentices held at the Zarqa Chamber of Commerce, during which he distributed diplomas and awards to the graduates.

The VTC, he said, carries out plans that can be most beneficial to the country's economic and social development. In addition,

the trained graduates contribute to the development of other Arab states, thus encouraging integration among Arab countries, the VTC director noted.

Mr. Masri, who deputised for Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan at the graduation ceremony, said that "the present situation in the Jordanian labour market, as well as the current developments in the labour markets of other Arab countries, call on us to give further attention to the question of manpower training."

Another speaker was Mr. Mohammad Mamoudh, director of the VTC's centre at Al Hashimiyeh, which the trainees attended. He said that the graduates have been provided with sufficient training to play very useful roles in their local community.

Health minister opens medical conference

By Nermeen Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh on Tuesday opened the first Afro-Arab Gastroenterology and Liver Congress at the Royal Cultural Centre, saying that the ministry was carrying out a systematic review of its achievements, in terms of quantity as well as quality, to ensure better planning for and proper development of health services in the Kingdom.

Dr. Hamzeh, deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, said the establishment at the ministry of the Medical Education Department to supervise doctors' training programmes was a part of this plan. He said that similar steps towards the advancement of health services have been taken by the Royal Medical Services and the University of Jordan's special higher education system.

The minister told the participants in the conference, which will last four days, that the doors have been left open for doctors to update their knowledge in any field of medicine, in order to stay abreast of the fast-changing developments in the field today.

He added that the Jordan Medical Council, which formerly had been limited to carrying out tests of newly-graduated doctors, has now been transformed into "an active cell of action and work through setting up extensive reactivation courses for examination applicants." Very soon, the minister said, the council will expand its scope to include similar short courses outside the capital, in the Kingdom's various governorates, and even in remote areas.

Dr. Hamzeh told the conference that the ministry was working diligently with the help of the World Health Organisation (WHO) to fight diseases in Jordan. He said, "the recent effort against meningitis is a simple example of that," and that the ministry was "working quietly but continuously against the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and is watching the environment by supervising tap water."

Dr. Hamzeh referred to His Majesty King Hussein's speech to the National Conference on Education on Sunday, describing it as "a guide for the nation and

all its institutions, for today, tomorrow, and many years to come."

"It opens the eyes of citizens to the bitter and sweet realities that we live, and offers us all the conclusion of an experience witnessed by this country over the past quarter of a century," the minister said of the King's speech. "It had alerted every official to his duty within the framework of cooperation, coordination, research, planning, and the courageous vision for the future," he added.

Dr. Hamzeh also touched on the problem of the high rate of population growth, urging for public cooperation in birth control and spacing so that "every new baby is not another heavy burden on the family and the society." He said that primary health care was essential for such planning, pointing out that, "such a high birth rate as Jordan's only exists in countries that do not have such a high level of awareness and advancement."

Dr. Mustafa Shunnaq, a member of the executive committee of the congress, had earlier delivered a speech in which he thanked

the Crown Prince for his patronage of the conference.

Dr. Ziad Sharaia, chairman of the executive committee and vice president of the Arab-African Society for Gastroenterology and Endoscopy (AASGE), speaking on behalf of the participating doctors, expressed gratitude for Prince Hassan's patronage of the first such conference.

He then directed his speech to the doctors from the Arab and African worlds and thanked them for their participation, which had ensured the success of the first congress. He said that he hoped that all would benefit from "talking about and sharing experiences."

Dr. Ahmad Alterani, vice president of the Jordan Medical Association, then addressed the participants and expressed his pleasure at Jordan's hosting of the first congress, as well as stating the hope that the next congress would be held in Jerusalem.

He concluded by recounting the plight of "our brothers in the occupied territories of our home, Palestine," and the general condition of hospitals and medical services there.

Mayor announces delay in interchange construction

By a Jordan Times
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Work on two major road intersections in Amman will be completed by mid-1988, instead of this December, Mayor of Greater Amman Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh announced on Tuesday.

The construction of two interchanges near the Sports City Junction and at the Ministry of Interior, which began in October 1985, was due to be completed this October and December, respectively.

According to Mr. Rawabdeh, the delay in the completion of work is due to "critical financial problems" faced by the contractors, the Uttam Singh Dugal Company of India. He said the contractor was trying to overcome these financial problems through some legal procedures, in order to avoid allowing the Greater Amman Council (GAC)

to shoulder any extra financial burdens.

Mr. Rawabdeh told the 50-member Greater Amman Council meeting on Tuesday that, "intense and decisive working sessions and discussions" were being held between the Greater Amman Municipality and the Indian contracting company to reach resolutions to minimise the delay in the construction.

Warning over ice cream

In an important addition, Mr. Rawabdeh told the meeting that a report prepared by the municipality's Laboratory Department has shown that local fresh milk reaching ice cream factories here was unusable since it did not comply with Jordanian product specifications. He said that the milk was full of microbes, because the methods of milking and the conditions of transportation were unacceptable.

Two Spanish-made aircraft delivered

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan on Tuesday took delivery of two out of 16 C-101 military trainer aircraft ordered two years ago from Spain's state-owned Construcciones Aeronauticas (CASA) company, foreign diplomats told the Jordan Times.

The two C-101 single-engine jets touched down at Jordan's Mafrqa military airbase Tuesday afternoon amid an official celebration attended by senior Royal Jordanian Airforce officials, CASA representatives, and some members of the foreign diplomatic corps.

A \$90 million contract for the purchase of the 16 trainer aircraft was signed between Jordan and Spain on Dec. 24, 1985. Payment for the package is spread over seven years.

Delivery of the two Spanish

planes, which was due to take place in late 1986 or early 1987, was delayed until September, after Jordan ordered the Spanish manufacturer "to carry out some technical modifications on the planes," said a senior CASA official. The CASA official, who spoke to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity, described the modifications as, "allowing the planes to carry out both offensive and defensive operations." He did not elaborate.

Military analysts commented that the highly-advanced technical features incorporated into the company's C-101 model has led to a reduction of weight, a cut in the cost, and easy maintenance.

Under the December 1985 financial contract, 20 per cent of the \$90 million package will be financed by a soft loan from the Spanish government. The \$19 million Madrid loan is payable over 20 years, with a five-year grace period and a 5.5 per cent interest rate. Jordan will pay \$9 million, and the balance of \$63 million was secured by a group of Spanish banks in the form of an export credit.

The credit line has been arranged and fully underwritten by a group of Spanish commercial banks: Bank of London and South America (BOLSA), Lloyds Bank International's Spanish operator, and Banco de Santander. It is backed by two main Spanish export agencies; one of them is providing the cover, and the other the interest rate subsidy.

The \$90 million deal is the second package Jordan has arranged with CASA since 1980.

Unity rally affirms support for Iraq

By Nermeen Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A one-day rally for solidarity with Iraq was held on Tuesday at the Palace of Culture, in which speakers reaffirmed Jordan's support for Iraq in its war with Iran.

The rally was organised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development on the occasion of the "Day for Arab Solidarity with Iraq" and several speakers representing different Jordanian institutions, professional unions, and associations expressed their views.

Strong messages of support for His Majesty King Hussein's policy towards the Gulf war in support of Iraq prevailed in all of the speeches delivered.

Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan said in his speech that Iraq was struggling "to defend not only their land, water and sky, but also Arab unity and existence."

Mr. Haj Hassan reviewed Jordan's continuous efforts to gather all its capabilities towards establishing a united Arab front, which would be able to fight all outside forces and preserve the honour of the Arab Nation.

He added that Jordan is supporting Iraq, as well as the steadfastness of Arabs living under Israeli occupation. He said Jordan has always supported Arab causes "whether it was in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights, South Lebanon, or any other Arab nation."

Out of that conviction, Jordan has, since the beginning, supported Iraq's struggle against Iran.

Mr. Haj Hassan reiterated King Hussein's warning to the Arab Nation and the international community that the Gulf war does not affect only the region but also threatens international security. "The escalation of the Iranian aggression and its encroachment on Iraq's borders and Arab Gulf waters, and even on holy Mecca, emphasises the greediness and grudge of Tehran's rulers aiming at threatening the pan-Arab unity,"

Mr. Haj Hassan told the rally. "This is why we consider the aggression against Iraq and its people as an aggression on Jordan and its people, because Iraq is an Arab land, and the martyrs of Iraq are the martyrs of every Arab home, and Iraq's soil is the soil of every sacred Arab soil," he said.

The rally's rapporteur Mr. Daif Allah Alehmoud, had earlier delivered a speech in which he called in the name of "the exhausted nation (Iraq) for an Arab unity to fight against the aims of new Zionism in the Gulf which are being realised through Iran's stubbornness and continuing attacks on Iraq."

Jordan's Mufti, Sheikh Izzedin Al Khatib Al Tamimi, discussed Islam's position on the war and Iran's latest rioting in the holy city of Mecca. He quoted passages from the Koran and the Hadith, saying that Iran's actions were against all the teachings of Islam, but that Iran is misusing Islam to further its selfish goals.

Sheikh Tamimi said that Islam "is not honoured to have Iran as a fellow Muslim country, since it insists on continuing the bloodshed in the region."

Mr. Samir Qarden, president of the Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions, reminded attendees of the 8th anniversary of the Iran-Iraq war and the dangers and threats which will haunt the present and future of the Arab World.

Among other speakers were: Ms. Salwa Said, an accomplished poet who read two poems in support of Iraq and Arab unity, and Haifa Al Bashir, president of the General Federation of Jordanian Women, who praised Iraqi women and affirmed Arab women's support of Iraqi women.

USAID grants JD 100,000 to assist voluntary groups

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) on Tuesday signed a grant agreement in the amount of JD 100,000 to provide support for the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) programme in Jordan.

This grant will assist GUVS to provide financial and other assistance to small-scale projects (not exceeding JD 3,000 in total) of voluntary organisations and other civic groups which are not members of the union.

The signing ceremony was held

at the USAID office. GUVS President Dr. Abdullah Khathib signed on behalf of his organisation, while Mr. Lewis Reade, director of USAID in Jordan signed for his side.

The ceremony was attended by a number of officials from GUVS and USAID.

This is the first agreement of its nature, and is expected to help GUVS extend its assistance to a larger number of indigenous voluntary organisations and communities.

Circassian dancing troupe helps to preserve long, rich tradition

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Circassian dancing has a long and rich tradition, a tradition the local amateur group, Al Djill Folklore Troupe, performing this week at the Royal Cultural Centre, is helping in no small way to preserve.

Under the youthful and dynamic leadership of Amer Dikaqan, a final-year maths student at the University of Jordan, the troupe is steadily growing in confidence and professionalism, enabling it to put on a show that is entertaining and exciting.

The troupe was established seven years ago by Zeewar Nugar, who trained the young dancers — their average age is 17 — for five years before handing over the troupe to Mr. Dikaqan. Made up of 18 boys and 24 girls, the troupe performs traditional dances, each telling a story or celebrating an occasion in life.

The steps, passed down through generations of Circassians, emphasise the traditional roles played by men and women in their society; the men, full of action and energy, leaping and jumping; the women, gliding effortlessly, decorous and calm.

Accompanied by a clever mixture of traditional and modern music recorded and directed by Saeed Bazouka, the troupe performs the traditional wedding dances, as well as dances inspired by nature, the beauty of which the girls celebrate alone; and by legends, like that of the hero returning from war who beats out his grief for a lost comrade.

Often this dance would be followed by the girls retelling the tale in songs, which are generally called "The Language of Tears." "Although we do not as yet do this, we are trying to build up the singing side of our act as that is normally part of a troupe's tradition," Mr. Dikaqan told the

Jordan Times.

Mr. Dikaqan, studies the choreography for the dances from video tapes of the many professional Circassian dancing troupes based in different parts of the world, choosing the steps that best suit Al Djill dancers' abilities.

"We are trying to raise the standard of our performances by introducing more complex moves," he said, "while still remaining an amateur group. The whole idea about our troupe is really to get the Circassians boys and girls to enjoy and create the traditional dances together. If we can make something good at the same time then that is an added bonus."

In addition to the excellent dancing, particularly by Mr. Dikaqan himself, a great deal of thought and work has gone into the production. The set, made up of traditional Circassian motifs designed by Basem Zuqha,



The Al Djill folklore troupe performs traditional Circassian dances.

while understated and mobtrusive, elegantly enhances the dancing, as do the stunning costumes made by Janset Dikaqan and Wafa Hajarat.

While the boys change the colour of their traditional costumes no less than six times, the girls undergo four major costume changes, with many individual

dresses for the soloists. Finally, sophisticated lighting achieves excellent atmospheric effects.

Tonight, Wed., Sept. 9, is the last night the troupe will be performing at the Royal Cultural Centre. The Al Djill Folklore Troupe can, however, be seen again on Sept. 17 and 18 in the main auditorium at the Amman Baccalaureate School.

Arab team arrives in Moscow

(Continued from page 1)

later Tuesday. The Soviet news agency TASS reported both Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Ryzhikov said U.N. resolutions should be the starting point for an agreement to end the Gulf war.

Mr. Shevardnadze "stressed the urgent need for ending the war as soon as possible and finding a fair settlement to the Iran-Iraq conflict by political means on the basis of compliance with corresponding resolutions of the U.N. Security Council," TASS said.

"In discussing the current explosive situation in the (Arabian) Gulf, both sides expressed concern over the dangerous actions by the United States which was continuing the escalation of unprecedented military presence in that region," it said.

Reporting on talks in Moscow between Mr. Larjani and Soviet officials, the official Iranian News Agency (IRNA) said a Soviet minister told the Iranian envoy on Monday that Moscow was keen to cooperate with Tehran in political and international areas. Mr. Larjani told Soviet officials on Monday that the U.S. was seeking to drag the Gulf towards a "catastrophe," according to IRNA.

The agency said Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Yuli Vorontsov told Mr. Larjani that

it was "essential to resist the aggression of U.S. imperialism" in the Gulf.

The U.S. navy has built up a mighty armada in the Gulf and Indian Ocean ostensibly to protect American tankers and Kuwaiti vessels flying the U.S. flag against Iranian attack. This build-up has led to mounting tension between the U.S. and Iran.

The Arab delegation's visit to Moscow is part of the Arab League's efforts to enlist support for efforts to end the Gulf war. In a meeting last month in Tunis, the Arab League Council gave Resolution 598 or face possible break in Arab diplomatic relations with Iran.

A similar delegation headed by the Jordanian foreign minister, Mr. Taher Al Masri, visited Peking this week. Another team, headed by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, is expected to visit Washington soon.

Prior to his departure from Amman after his overnight visit, Sheikh Sabah voiced his country's appreciation for Jordan's support of pan-Arab causes.

During a meeting, Monday evening, Sheikh Sabah delivered a message from the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, to King Hussein.

The message dealt with the current Arab situation and recent developments in the Gulf region.

Arafat suggests joint Arab delegation

(Continued from page 1)

was considered a full-fledged participant of the conference.

Mr. Arafat also called for a quick convening of an international Middle East peace conference, saying the opportunity will be lost otherwise.

"This is an opportunity if we miss we will not have again," Mr. Arafat told the Geneva news conference. "This is the first time that there is an international unanimity on the convening of an international peace conference."

"I'm saying this so the Israeli leadership can hear me," Mr. Arafat said.

Mr. Arafat told the press conference that "if all parties are to be invited the Palestinian party should be invited and it should be represented by the PLO."

"If there is a problem here, I suggest a solution. That is that the Arab parties should be in one common delegation," he said.

He said the PLO had first approved this idea at the 1977 Middle East conference in Switzerland. "We cannot go back on our position," he said.

Mr. Arafat spoke to reporters after meeting with the Swiss Foreign Ministry's number two official, Edouard Brunner. Mr. Arafat characterised the meeting as "very, very positive, constructive and useful." He said they discussed Switzerland's offer to

host a Middle East peace conference under U.N. auspices.

Mr. Brunner told a separate press conference that he and Mr. Arafat had agreed that the upcoming U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers' meeting would play a "decisive role" in whether a Middle East peace conference will be convened.

Secretary of State George Shultz and Foreign Minister Edouard Shevardnadze are scheduled to meet Sept. 15-17 in Washington.

In his wide-ranging press conference, Mr. Arafat also said the PLO maintains "good" relations with Hizbollah, a pro-Iranian

movement that sponsors factions believed to be holding Western hostages in Lebanon.

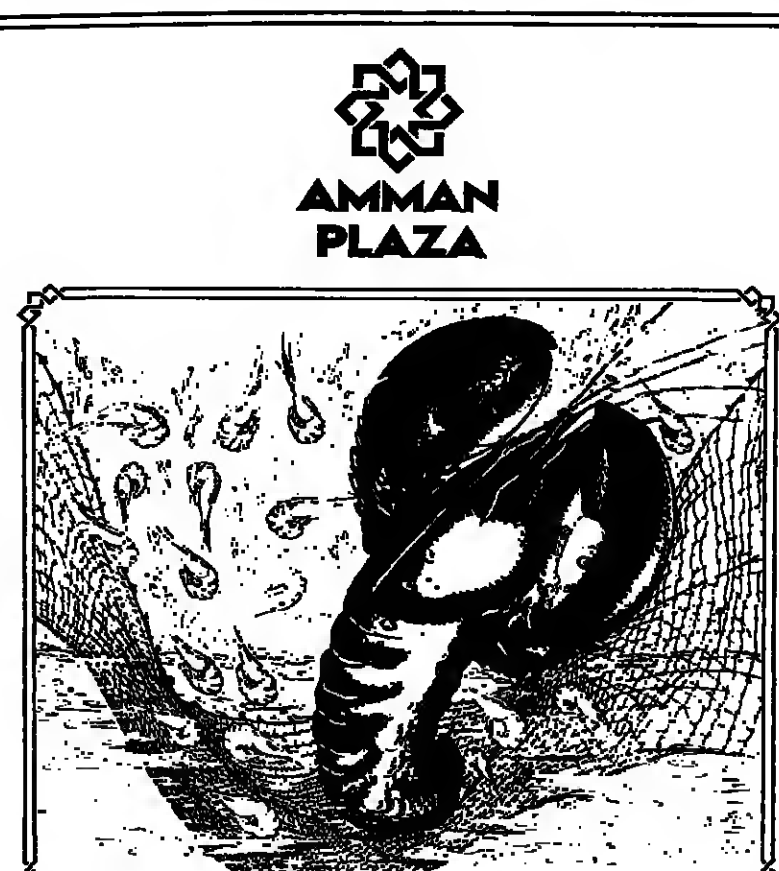
"Before the PLO left Lebanon we had good relations with all Lebanese parties. These relations remained good with the Hizbollah party because Hizbollah did not participate in any fighting against the Palestinians or the Palestinian camps," he said.

He said the PLO has no relations with the Islamic Jihad movement. Israeli officials on Tuesday dismissed Mr. Arafat's call for an international peace conference based on U.N. Security Council resolutions.

MABROUK



Jean-Pierre Fontaine from Canada and Lalla Elias Saleme from Lebanon were engaged at a ceremony held in Jordan Tuesday evening. Jean-Pierre works as an aeronautic mechanic in Montreal, Canada. The engagement ceremony was held at the Gateway Hotel in the presence of parents and relatives.



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All eyes on U.N. mission

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's mission of peace to the warring countries in the Arab Gulf appears to have a good start. Once he had secured authorisation from the U.N. Security Council to make the trip to Tehran, with a view towards securing Iran's unqualified acceptance of Resolution 598, Baghdad reciprocated quickly by extending an invitation to the secretary-general to visit Iraq, as well, in a bid to put an effective end to the Gulf conflict and as a gesture of good faith and willingness to cooperate with the U.N. system to the utmost to achieve that goal. Before Iraq announced attacking two Iran-related vessels near the Kharg Island oil terminal on Tuesday, there appeared to be a lull in Iran-Iraq fighting on all fronts. The whole world, however, remains to be held in suspense pending the conclusion of the visit to the Gulf by Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Two possible scenarios can emanate from the secretary-general's trip to the Gulf region; first, the Iranians may continue to accord the ceasefire resolution of July 20 their conditional support, by raising issues that go beyond the purview of the said resolution or by calling for amendments thereto in order to satisfy their absolute demands. In this case, we expect the U.N. leader to report to the Iranian policymakers that he has no mandate whatsoever to bargain with them with a view to affect changes in the wordings or substance of the resolution which enjoyed unprecedented, unanimous support from all the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. Should this be the outcome of Mr. De Cuellar's visit in Tehran, we have the right to expect the Security Council to adopt the originally-envisioned follow-up resolution demanding the imposition of sanctions on Iran till it heeds the international decision.

The second probable scenario could be a ploy by Iranian officials to declare their verbal and superficial acceptance of the ceasefire resolution to the secretary-general, with the hope of gaining a respite and breathing time, in a bid to soften international isolation and thwart the application of sanctions against their country. We are inclined to believe that Iran now, as ever, is simply playing for time, and that its original, sinister designs on the countries of the Gulf and beyond remain.

We stand to be corrected on this proposition, and only Iranian policymakers can, by deed before word, succeed in convincing us and the world at large that there is now a genuine transformation in their perspective and objectives. Otherwise, the superficial lull that the Gulf region is now enjoying could be merely the armistice before the storm. The onus of the responsibility to guard against such eventualities obviously falls on the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, especially the superpowers, which are cultivating relations with Tehran behind "closed doors." No one would dare suggest that Iran is not a giant strategic prize. Yet no one should overlook the other fact that the Arab countries in the Gulf region are even more important strategically, than Iran, and that no power, small or super, should ever contemplate taking them for granted. During the coming few weeks, many interesting developments should unfold in the Gulf region. We in the Arab World shall wait and observe scrupulously and wisely, and then make the appropriate decisions.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Historical speech

KING Hussein's speech to the national conference on education served as a very important document designed to guide educators towards introducing a real change in the quality of education in the Kingdom. One can only look with pride to the numerous schools, colleges and universities in the country and also the great number of people acquiring education at the school and the university level. But one has to admit that over the past years we have been trying to provide knowledge and education to the young generations without giving proper thinking to the fate of the school graduates after finishing secondary education. We have to know that once they leave their schools these multitudes of young men and women should be helped to serve their country and contribute to the development of their society; and not to become a mere burden on their countrymen and their families and society. King Hussein in his address strove to direct our educational system in a manner that can help the graduates to become official tools in the process of constructing and developing the country. The King warned against delaying proper action that would obstruct graduates from participating in useful work to serve their nation. He directed educators to impart to the young generation sufficient knowledge that can cope with the scientific and technological advances of other nations. He warned that any delay in coping with development in the world around us will leave us impotent, backward and lagging behind other nations.

Al Dustour: Human development is the key

IN an address to the first national conference on administrative development in Jordan King Hussein proved quite aware of the loopholes and the obstacles that continued to impede economic, educational and social development in the Kingdom. Jordan over the past years has been striving to lay the infrastructure for hospitals, roads, water networks, electricity, ports, schools and universities and sports centres. These projects displayed the country as one with sound planning for the future generations. But all these years we have been striving to acquire the basic services and to stress more on quantity in our dealing with different issues rather than quality. In his address to a national conference on education, the King also referred to the same point, indicating that school, community colleges and universities had been turning out people in great numbers, and called on educators to give more attention from now on to quality rather than quantity. He also warned that the whole society will be paying the price of poor educational quality since the graduates tend to offer no better education than they themselves had acquired. For this reason, the King urged educators to re-examine the educational system in Jordan with the purpose of discovering the defects and obstacle that tend to obstruct the introduction of reforms and the development of science and technology in a manner that can offer the best service to the nation.

Zionists exercise hold on Democrat hopefuls

By Claudia Wright

WASHINGTON — Middle Eastern issues have not yet become a focus for debate among the Democratic Party's presidential candidates, but in time they will. And almost alone among the new Democratic candidates, Michael Dukakis, governor of Massachusetts, had stood out as potentially open-minded on the Arab-Israeli conflict. Of Greek descent and Orthodox Christian religion, Dukakis has depended on the Greek-American community for his financial and political base. Politically, he has owned the Jewish community nothing, and has said next to nothing to attract them. Most of Dukakis' Democratic opponents are far more dependent and financially indebted to the Jewish community than he.

In these circumstances, Dukakis' recent choice of Madeleine Korbelt Albright as his chief foreign policy advisor appears inexplicable. Few in the Greek-American community are yet aware of Dukakis' choice of Albright or what she represents. But when that becomes known, she could threaten Dukakis' flow of funds and alienate the only solid base of support he has.

Dr. Albright has confirmed in an interview that she is Dukakis' "principal foreign policy advisor."

She said she "is the person who pulls people together" to advise Dukakis on specific foreign policy issues, draft his position papers, and prepare his public statements. A 50-year old professor at the Georgetown University, Albright has long been a protégé of Zbigniew Brzezinski, under whom she studied at Columbia University, in New York, between 1968 and 1976. Born in Czechoslovakia, Albright has long shared the ideology of her mentor, who was born in Poland. Her 1976 doctoral thesis at Columbia was entitled "The role of the press in political change: Czechoslovakia 1968." Her only publication since then is a similar study of the press in Poland between 1980 and 1981. Brzezinski wrote an introduction to the Polish study, calling it "timely and important."

By the time this was published in 1983, Albright and Brzezinski had returned to academic posts. But during the period she chronicled in Poland, Albright worked for Brzezinski, the national security advisor to President Carter. Albright was one of two women associates from Columbia Brzezinski brought on to the National Security Council staff. After she had finished her studies Albright was a legislative assistant to Sen-

ator Edmund Muskie of Maine for two years before moving to the White House.

In 1984 Albright was the foreign policy advisor to the Democratic presidential campaign of Walter Mondale. After he named congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro as his running-mate, Albright became her foreign policy advisor. She has had virtually no policy experience or contact with Greece, the homeland of Dukakis' parents and the ethnic heart of the Dukakis campaign.

Before Dukakis entered the presidential race when it seemed that New York Governor Mario Cuomo would be a candidate, Brzezinski made a concerted effort to become Cuomo's advisor — Cuomo responded by publicly spurning him. It is not known whether Dukakis feels the same toward Brzezinski, but with Albright as his advisor, he will find that Brzezinski will be the controlling force behind the shaping of his views. It is ironic that Dukakis should campaign on his record of success in office, and yet turn to two advisors who have been associated with all the major Democratic Party foreign policy failures of the past decade.

Albright's views on the Arab-Israeli issue are also bound to

bring Dukakis into conflict with the opinions of the Greek-American, as well as Arab-American communities. Brzezinski was intensely hostile to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the government of Syria.

Albright's role under Brzezinski was to maintain congressional support for White House foreign policy. This required cultivating the influential Zionist bloc inside Congress, and the Israel lobby group, AIPAC. An ardent Zionist, Albright appears already to have made up Dukakis' mind for him on Middle East issues. Asked what Dukakis thinks of proposals for an international conference on the Palestine issue, Albright said "he is not for the formation of a Palestinian state." Asked whether Dukakis had said so publicly, Albright replied: "no, he hasn't." A recent visitor to Israel, Albright is directing the preparation of a Middle East policy paper for Dukakis, and it can be expected that Dukakis shortly will say what Albright thinks.

In the meantime, the campaign headquarters has issued a brief eight-paragraph statement by Dukakis entitled "Towards peace and security in the Middle East." This declares the three strategic interests of the U.S. in the region

to be: "guaranteeing the survival, security and well-being of Israel, minimising the political and military influence of the Soviet Union and other forces hostile to the West, and ensuring that we and our allies have access to adequate oil supplies."

The statement makes no mention of the Arab states as anything but threats to Israel's existence and to the flow of oil to the U.S. and Europe. While critical of members of the U.N. Security Council for supplying arms to Iraq and Iran, the statement omits to mention Israeli arms sales to Iran, or Israel's role in violation of U.S. laws in the Iran arms scandal. The first two pledges the statement proposes to implement if Dukakis becomes president are to "strengthen strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel" and "maintain generous levels of economic and military assistance to Israel." The third pledge is to "oppose arms sales that would endanger the security of Israel." The only Arab-Israeli negotiations Dukakis says he will contemplate are "direct negotiations between Jordan and Israel aimed at resolving the Palestinian/West Bank issue within the framework of the Camp David accords."

Dukakis is currently viewed by the Jewish community as pro-Israel. He is unlikely to risk alienating Jewish support by adopting the more balanced Middle East policy positions that got Jesse Jackson's 1984 campaign into bitter controversy. But this policy statement and the Albright-Brzezinski appointment make a Zionist strait-jacket Dukakis will be obliged to wear for the rest of the campaign.

How flexible and open-minded might he be at the end, if he won? The people Dukakis already appears to have chosen to frame his foreign policy views blocked President Carter's early openness toward the Arab World. They would preclude any similar move on Dukakis' part. Albright is not only indebted to her patron Brzezinski. She is also close to Zionists like Congressman Stephen Solarz: A spokesman for his office confirms that Solarz and Albright know each other and have worked together. Brzezinski and Solarz would be candidates to become the secretary of state if Dukakis won. If that duo came to power, Dukakis would be as much of a figurehead in foreign policy as President Reagan. And Israel would still be pulling the strings — Arab News, Jeddah.

Discontent spreads in Aquino power base

By Robert H. Reid
The Associated Press

MANILA, Philippines — Discontent with President Corazon Aquino's government, which triggered last month's armed mutiny, is spreading into the urban middle class, the base of her "people power" movement.

Disenchantment within the business community, intellectuals, and social activists is far below the open hostility displayed by groups within the military that staged the abortive coup on Aug. 28.

But criticism from moderates — who played a major role in the Feb. 25, 1986, ouster of President Ferdinand Marcos — resembles charges levelled by coup leader Col. Gregorio Honasan: Weak leadership, inept government, lack of national direction.

"I think what is happening today is that the moderates are, I hate to say, very restless," said Raul Concepcion, a prominent businessman whose twin brother, Jose, is Mrs. Aquino's trade secretary.

"This is not only true of the 'cause-oriented (social activist) groups,' but also to a certain extent in the business group. They would like to see dramatic change in government. They would like to see a stronger and more decisive president," Concepcion said.

The prospect of military rule holds little appeal for the middle class. But Concepcion complained of problems such as the Communist insurgency, labour unrest, ineffective administration and graft and corruption — all points raised by Honasan.

Government officials acknowledge the problems but say they were to be expected as the new administration tries to rebuild democratic institutions after 20 years of authoritarian rule.

Mrs. Aquino's decision in March 1986 to fire thousands of elected officials from the previous administration created a "power vacuum" that extends from the presidential palace to remote villages.

Last week, senator Raul Manglapus said such confusion and instability were "growing pains" experienced by most countries that shook off authoritarian rule for democracy.

Mrs. Aquino has identified the centrist middle class as the group that she considers her primary base of support. Intellectuals, idealistic students and social activists formed the core of the "Cory crusaders" who took to the streets to protest Marcos' authoritarian rule.

Hundreds of thousands of them turned out in the streets in February 1986 to prevent pro-Marcos troops from crushing a mutiny, led by then-Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, which brought down Marcos' 20-year rule.

But in the months following the revolution, many observers believe "people power" has been squandered, never properly organised into a coherent political party or a mass movement that could join the president in campaigning for national goals.

Many of those same idealists who marched against Marcos now join demonstrations criticising the government for lack of progress on land reform or other social issues.

"Governing is not simply idealism and morality," wrote Art Borja, president of the National Press Club and columnist for a pro-government publication, The

Philippine Star. "The people need to feel that they are a part of the government and that services extended by the state are for them."

Senator Leticia Ramos-Shahani, sister of Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos and one of the first senior diplomats to break with Marcos, said the Aquino administration has failed to transform its liberal, democratic principles into a detailed political philosophy.

"I think we moderate Filipinos need an ideology which can match the dedication of the ideology of the extreme right and extreme left," she said. "I think after the coup, somehow there has to be a realignment of forces and I think that realignment hasn't really come about yet."

Left-leaning members of the old "people power" coalition fear that realignment may give greater clout to the military and diminish chances for sweeping social reform, which Mrs. Aquino has promised but not yet delivered.

In an advertisement Saturday in the Philippine Daily Inquirer, the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace, which campaigned against Marcos, urged the government to rein in the military. It wants the government to "rethink its basic position in addressing the legitimate demands of people for a better life."

Even among Mrs. Aquino's supporters, a perception is emerging of an isolated presidency, out of touch with reality, limited in political skills, unresponsive to criticism and wedded to the idea that the president's popularity alone can fend off a crisis.

"I think the government will have to engage again in consultations and listen," said businessman Christian Monsod, whose wife Solita is minister of economic planning and development.

"It cannot be thin-skinned to the opinion of people. It should not be interpreted as being hostile and antagonistic to the government simply because you want to express an opinion."

Concepcion said the government has encouraged foreign and domestic investment, but has been unable to cope with a militant labour movement that discourages expansion.

Businessmen complain that courts issue restraining orders against illegal strikes but the police and military do not enforce them.

"Enforcement of labour laws must be undertaken by government," Concepcion said. He said many businesses would rather automate than hire workers for fear of labour unrest.

Much of the criticism has focused on Mrs. Aquino's inner circle of advisers, especially Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo and presidential assistant Teodoro Locsin.

Most were chosen for loyalty to Mrs. Aquino's late husband, Benigno. As members of the opposition under Marcos, few had solid experience in government or well-honed political skills.

After the coup, several congressmen urged her to fire Arroyo and Locsin to appease the military. Mrs. Aquino has ruled out any cabinet changes for the moment.

"I remain optimistic myself, with the condition that we recognise the danger signals," Mrs. Ramos-Shahani said. "I think that is a moment not for complacency."

Arab chemical arms capability counters Israeli nuclear threat

By Masha Hamilton
The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Israel is far ahead of the Arab states in its ability to develop nuclear weapons but trails behind in the field of chemical armaments, a high-ranking research institute said Monday in its annual report.

The study compiled and edited by former Israeli military intelligence chief Aharon Yariv gave the most authoritative glimpse to date of Israel's nuclear capacity.

"The Arab threat to employ chemical weapons of mass destruction is far more realistic than any nuclear threat against Israel," said the report by the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies based at Tel Aviv University.

"Israel in any case is far ahead of the Arab countries in terms of the capacity to achieve a military nuclear capacity," the report added.

Although the centre has published annual analyses on the military balance in the Middle East for four years, this is the first year it has included a section on unconventional weaponry.

The 462-page study was couched in cautious language and offered no figures about Israel's atomic programme. Israel has always maintained strict silence about its nuclear potential.

The report gave a country-by-country analysis of the nuclear capacity of Middle Eastern nations. It said Iraq was the most advanced Arab state in terms of nuclear military potential while Pakistan was the most advanced Muslim country.

The study referred briefly to the case of Mordechai Vanunu, 32, a former nuclear technician charged with treason for revealing details of Israel's nuclear programme to the Sunday Times of London last year.

Scientists questioned by the newspaper said Vanunu's information showed Israel possessed the world's sixth largest nuclear arsenal.

Referring to the case as the "Vanunu affair," the centre's publication said only that the accused had "further reinforced widespread assumptions concerning Israel's high scientific potential in the nuclear field."

But the report said "Israel indeed does not actually possess nuclear weapons."

"On the other hand, and in view of its on-going nuclear effort, it has positioned itself to be capable of producing nuclear weapons in less time than it would take the Arab countries to do so," the report added.

"Israel's declared nuclear policy, frequently reiterated, holds

that it will not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons to the Middle East — but also not the second," the study said.

Turning to chemical weapons, the report said: "Here, the principal Arab states are far advanced: They either possess, or can acquire, chemical weaponry."

It noted that Egypt used chemical weapons against Yemen in the 1960s and said Iraq began using chemical weapons in its seven-year-old war against Iran as early as 1983.

It said Syria had also "made considerable strides towards producing chemical weaponry" although it was backwards compared to other Arab states in terms of its nuclear potential.

"The Arab chemical warfare threat against Israel is a fact; it can only grow in the future," the report said. "It constitutes one form of Arab reply and counter-deterrent to Israel's nuclear advantage and to other advanced weapons systems Israel may possess."

"While chemical weaponry does not offer a means of deciding a conflict, it could provide considerable localised results, particularly insofar as its first use generates a surprise effect and could produce a heavy toll in

casualties," the report added.

Referring to conventional weapons, the report said the Arab countries had made great qualitative strides in manpower, weaponry and operational capability, narrowing the gap with Israel during 1986.

It said Arab soldiers, particularly in Syria, Iraq and Egypt, were better educated, and the Arab countries had obtained more modern weaponry. In addition, the Arab armies had become more skilled on the battlefield, the report said.

"The gravest short-term military threat to Israel stems from Syria's enhanced capacity to launch a surprise attack," the report said, noting that Syria had "improved its offensive capabilities... (and) possesses the capacity to attack Israel's rear with both advanced aircraft and surface-to-surface missiles."

On the topic of terrorism, the report said there had been a 30 per cent decline in attacks in Israel and its occupied territories from 1985 to 1986.

It attributed this in part to an increase in the number of soldiers and security agents based in the West Bank following the withdrawal of the bulk of Israeli forces from Lebanon in June 1985.

Small weapons inflict light damage on tough vessels

Tankers weathering Gulf shots

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK — Although belligerent forces in the Gulf have been attacking ships at a rate of about four a day during the last two weeks, relatively few tankers have sustained heavy damage. Experts say the reason is that neither Iran nor Iraq can afford the frequent use of the expensive munitions needed to destroy large tankers.

Despite the hattering inflicted on Gulf shipping by machine-gun fire, small cannon and rockets, crew casualties have been comparatively light, and most damage has been easily repaired.

A spokesman for the U.S. Defence Department said intelligence officials had been unable in most cases to determine which missiles were used in the attacks. But other military informants noted that the Iranian Revolutionary Guard is essentially a guerrilla organisation and that its small boats, armed with light guns and infantry anti-tank missiles, were unsuited to naval warfare except for harassing operations.

Iran is believed to have about three American-made Harpoon anti-ship missiles, as well as an unknown number of Chinese-made Silkworm anti-ship missiles. Iraq is fairly well supplied with Soviet missiles and the potent French built Exocet AM-39. These missiles are all devastating.

The Exocet, for instance, can ram a 400-pound explosive warhead deep inside a ship just above the waterline before exploding.

An anti-ship missile can be launched by an airplane, helicopter, small vessel or shore installation from distances up to about 40 miles (65 kilometres) from their targets. Flying a few feet above the ocean surface at nearly the speed of sound, they track their targets with radar and are very difficult to evade or shoot down.

But anti-ship missiles of this class are costly and difficult for the Gulf antagonists to acquire. A single Harpoon missile, for instance, costs well over \$1 million, and industry experts say the price of an Exocet is probably about \$250,000. Moreover, even the battle-tested Exocet — it was the missile used against the American warship Stark in the Gulf in May — can easily fail to destroy a large tanker, experts say.

Naval architects and shipping officials who asked that they not be identified said a typical 1,000-foot tanker was not easy to sink; in some respects, it may be even less vulnerable to attack than a warship.

The steel plating covering the hull of such a ship varies in thickness from 22 millimetres on the sides to 26 millimetres along the bottom, a little under and a little over one inch, which is ample for stopping most machine-gun bullets. Rockets of any caliber can easily penetrate such plating, but a missile explosion inside a tanker is muffled by the crude oil that fills cargo compartments, and crude oil is unlikely to catch fire, even when exposed to a warhead explosion.

If a missile should blow a huge hole in a 1,000-foot tanker's hull, the effect, a Coast Guard expert said, would be to flood one of up to 17 cargo compartments. This would merely lower the ship in the water without putting it in danger of sinking.

But although the use of anti-ship missiles in the Gulf has been rare, attacks using small missiles, including infantry anti-tank rockets, have occurred often. Such missiles can cause extensive damage to a merchant ship's bridge or crew quarters, and the weapons are relatively cheap. An American Light Anti-Tank Weapon, or LAW, which is a shoulder-fired missile, costs \$348, and a Soviet equivalent, the rocket-propelled grenade, is believed to carry a



A large hole on the starboard side of the Kuwaiti container ship Jebel Ali, caused by Iranian-fired rocket propelled grenades.

comparable price tag. Iran's hit-and-run naval forces are also believed to carry some American missiles with greater ranges and striking power, including the Dragon and the TOW, both wire-guided missiles designed to penetrate tank armour. (The TOW was sold to

Iran during the U.S. effort to bargain for the release of hostages held by Iranian-backed terrorists in Lebanon). The TOW, with a warhead six inches in diameter, can be fired at targets up to two miles away.

Industry experts acknowledge that in some cases, tankers could face mortal danger from even small missiles.

"I'd hate to be on a gasoline tanker if a missile hit no empty compartment," one said. Such a compartment, he explained, might contain an explosive mixture of gasoline fumes and air, and even a small missile might set it off. Some gasoline is still being shipped through the Gulf, he said, although most tankers transport crude oil.

Under international law, tankers of more than 40,000 tonnes net displacement are required to flush oxygen from empty cargo compartments, thereby eliminating the explosion hazard. This is done by sending exhaust gas from diesel engines, rich in fire-quenching carbon dioxide, into the empty oil tanks.

— The New York Times

LETTERS

Good question

To the Editor:

AT the Francophone summit recently held in Quebec, Canada, leaders of 36 French speaking countries passed a resolution favouring Palestinian self-determination. Only Canada, the host country, dissented.

On this occasion I would most respectfully ask the Canadian authorities concerned, through the esteemed Canadian Embassy in Amman, whether or not there is any moral justification for such a dissent from a so-called "friendly" country.

George...
P.O. Box...
Amman

Of Places and People

By Nicola A. Ziadeh

A CHANGE of some magnitude took place after the British occupation. Major MacLaren was appointed (military) governor of the Jenin sub-district. His office was housed in the fairly huge building which had been the government hospital. When he arrived at his office at 8 a.m., the sentry presented arms to him. At about 10 he walked to his house, which had been the German military hospital, for his morning coffee. It was just a short walk. A police force was left in the town. Besides, there was a camp for Indian soldiers, somewhere near the railway station. The unit was composed of Sikhs. That was my first contact with Indians. We kids often went out towards the camp. Many a time we were entertained to tea by the officers.

More importantly some foodstuffs, which had hardly been seen earlier, appeared on the market: Flour, sugar and (Indian) rice were rationed, but were available. Tea could now be purchased. An equally valuable commodity was kerosene. Now people could have lamps, instead of the older olive-oil lamps. Such things were real luxuries then.

My mother lost her job when the Germans, with the Turks, pulled out. But she made use of her experience and opened a small laundry for the Indian officers. She brought some of the local women who had worked with her at the (German) hospital. Things seemed to be going well for us. But the project was short-lived. The army command installed a proper laundry for its (Indian) officers.

During the times she worked at the German hospital, mother, because she received a comparatively high pay, managed to buy few gold pieces. This was the only way of saving. Now she began to sell them to support us. One of our treasures, which we had carried with us from Damascus, was a beautiful Persian rug. Mother had treasured it. But now it was its turn to be sold. It was bought by a Captain Black for fifteen Egyptian pounds. This was, by the way, the currency introduced into Palestine by the military administration. And although a civil administration was intro-

duced in the country in 1920, when Sir Herbert (late Lord) Samuel was appointed the first High Commissioner, Egyptian currency continued in use in the country till 1927.

As far as I am concerned the most important event was the opening of the school in Jenin, early in 1919. Prior to that we kids just roamed about the place. But because I had been acquainted with reading, I made use of my time reading any book which came my way. The stories mentioned in my last installment, I read. Besides, I read the Arabian Nights. This gave me a

useful language and literary background. Sometimes mother would ask me to read parts of those works to her and her friends. I obliged because it interested me to do so.

The school opened and the teachers as well as the pupils were of a most colourful collection. Practically any one who could read, or who had been a teacher of sort, was hired to do the job. The pupils were of a variety of ages and backgrounds. The situation improved somewhat later. During the two academic years (1919-20 and 1920-21) the situation improved somewhat. A new headmaster, Maurice Khabbaz, came then. But he was in uniform. He had been with the army, and had been discharged. This took place

about a year later when he left Jenin for a few days; but when he returned he had a blue suit and a tarboush (fez) on.

The fact that he had been in the army was evident in the discipline he introduced in the school. Besides him, two other teachers had some influence on me. Shaikh Said Mari, whose classes on Koran and Islamic religious instructions I attended regularly. It was he who introduced me to Koran reading and learning some verses by heart. The other was Mustafa Said, who taught us Arabic. In all honesty I was not impressed by the others, although I still remember their names — every one of them.

But I began to feel some responsibility towards my mother

and brothers and sister. So I looked for work. Before the school opened I helped, for about two months washing up at the officers' mess, for five piasters a day. But what I had now was something more permanent. The first opportunity I had was to become a telephone operator. The man in charge of the telephone (which was used for official purposes only) arranged for a test for me. I passed it, but when the officer in charge knew that I was only about 12 years old, he refused to take me.

Another occasion came my way. The post office needed a postman. The responsible person thought I could do (I was about 13 then). But a problem arose. The mail came by train. The

railway station was about two kilometres distant from the town. There was a donkey which I would ride to the station to haul the mail to the post office. It was felt that it would hardly be possible for me to handle the beast. So the second opportunity slipped.

I was doing very well at school, and the headmaster thought I should go to the Mens Elementary Training College (later the Arab College) at Jerusalem. He worked hard. My age was, again against me. No pupil could be admitted to the entrance examination before the age of fifteen. I would be only thirteen and seven months.

Support to the headmaster came from Mr. Arif (later Pasha) Al-Arif. He was appointed assistant to the governor of Jenin in the summer of 1920. He was an educated person, and was respected by Mr. MacLaren, who had been discharged, and had been a civilian suit but kept his post at Jenin. He wrote a letter to the education authorities supporting the recommendation of the headmaster, asking that I should be given the opportunity to sit for the examination. Besides, he arranged for a document to be produced locally up-grading my age. On July 6 and 7, 1921 I sat for the entrance examination at the college. I must have done well, for I was admitted, although the principal and the teachers could not have been deceived about my age.

In the summer of 1920 the eldest son of Qasim Abdul Hadi, Wahid, was accidentally killed when King Faisal was ordered by the French out of Damascus. That was the first occasion for me to attend a burial of such a magnitude.

Shortly afterwards another son of Qasim, who had been in the service of the Ottoman government, Ruhl, returned to Jenin. He was later appointed as assistant to the governor of Jerusalem. That was news for Jenin. (Ruhl Bey later became assistant chief secretary to the government of Palestine).

One of my classmates, about 16 years old then, was, by the way, appointed postman. In 1944 I was in Jenin. I enquired about old classmates, and found out that Ahmad, after twenty three years, had become the post master of Jenin!



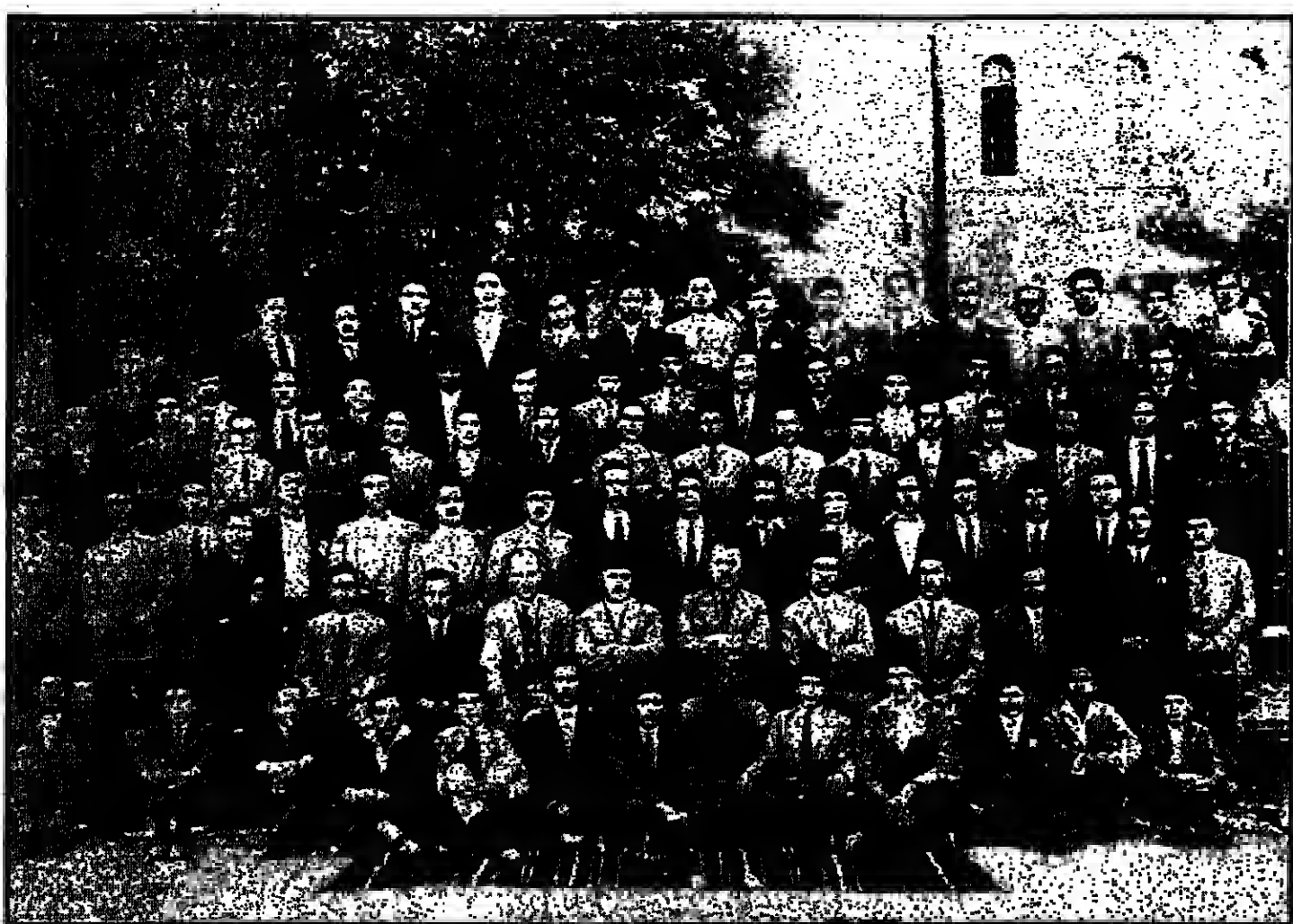
Indian troops (the Jodhpore and Mysore Lancers) enter Haifa, Sept. 23, 1918.

About the writer

Nicola A. Ziadeh, the son of Abdo Ziadeh and Layla Shurrush (Rikami), both of Nazareth, was born at Damascus on Dec. 2, 1907, where his father worked for the Hijaz Railway. He returned with his mother, sister and two brothers to Nazareth early in 1916, following the death of his father. He subsequently lived at Nazareth, Tulkarem and Jenin till 1921 when he joined the Mens Elementary Training College (later the Arab College) in Jerusalem. In 1924 he received its diploma, and went into the teaching profession at government schools at Acre (preceded by a year at Tarshiha) till 1935. In 1935 he earned a scholarship from the Department of Education, Palestine, to read history at University College, at the University of London, graduating in 1939 (B.A. Hons.). On returning to Palestine he joined the faculties of the Rashidiyya and the Arab Colleges, Jerusalem, where he taught history (and geography for some time) till 1947. Armed with a leave with pay from the Department of Education and a British Council Bursary, he went in that year to England to work for his doctorate at the School of Oriental and African Studies (London). He received the degree in 1950, in Islamic history. In 1949 he joined the Department of History at the American University of Beirut, where he served the cause of learning till 1973, when he became Professor Emeritus. During that period he spent two years as visiting professor at Harvard University (1956-7 and 1962-3); he was also a visiting professor at



Nicola A. Ziadeh
Kuwait University and at Aligarh Muslim University (India). Since 1973 he has spent two years at the University of Jordan, three years at the Lebanese University and has been supervising doctoral theses in Arab history for St. Joseph University (Beirut). Nicola Ziadeh has travelled widely in the Arab and Muslim World from Nigeria to Central Asia and from North Africa to the Arab Gulf. He has written numerous books on Arab and Islamic history and civilization, and has prepared about 1400 radio scripts, both in Arabic and English, for various services. In today's Jordan Times, on his 79th birthday, Dr. Ziadeh begins a series of articles on places where he spent his childhood and youth years, remembering people's habits and way of life then, and painting with words towns and homes in turn of the century's Greater Syria — Syria, Palestine, Lebanon and Jordan.



Staff and students of the Arab College at its old premises, Bab Al Zahrah (Herod's Gate), Jerusalem, 1930. The highest Palestinian educational institution in the country, the Arab College was distinguished for its stringent admissions requirements and for its equal emphasis on both the Islamic-Arab heritage and the Western classical and liberal traditions.

ished for its stringent admissions requirements and for its equal emphasis on both the Islamic-Arab heritage and the Western classical and liberal traditions.

How the Bofors scandal was bust

Swedish customs officers have spent nearly three years untangling the trail of suspected explosives smuggling, which began with Bofors. Kevin Dooe uncovers their investigation, which has produced startling evidence of wide cartel activities in the European military explosives industry.

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish customs investigation into smuggling by the Nobel Industries group and its subsidiary Bofors, which has uncovered startling evidence of far-reaching cartel activities in the European military explosives industry, began modestly enough with an inquiry from the West German customs in October 1984.

German suspicions were aroused, when on two occasions railway wagons from Bofors, ostensibly bound for a final destination in Austria, actually spent only 1-2 days parked on the Austrian side of the border near Passau. They were loaded with 80,000 kg of the explosive PETN, used in detonating and priming compositions, as a base charge in anti-aircraft shells, and mixed with TNT in mines, bombs and torpedoes.

Following the brief halt at the Austrian border, the wagons went to a small port near Hamburg and the explosives were loaded on to ships bound for Syria, an end-user country forbidden under the terms of Sweden's sweeping arms export regulations.

After two and a half years of painstaking investigations — including 29 raids on the offices of Bofors Nobelkrut, the company's explosives division, and the offices of a Swedish arms dealer in southern Sweden — the customs investigators uncovered a tangled trail of suspected explosives smuggling, most often with Iran as the final buyer.

The investigation culminated at the end of May with indictment for gross smuggling of Mr. Mats Lundberg, former marketing director of Nobel Kemi, which includes the Nobelkrut explosives division. Also indicted was Mr. Karl-Erik Schmitz, owner of Scandinavian Commodities, who has admitted being intimately involved in supplying arms and explosives to Iran.

The Bofors papers seized by Swedish customs have disclosed much more than the suspected smuggling, however. They reveal the intimate commercial links forged by the Swedish explosives producer with its ostensible competitors in Western Europe.

Key sections of the 6,000 page investigation were passed to the Swedish competition authorities, NO (Näringsfrihetsombudsman) earlier this summer triggering an immediate cartel probe into Bofors.

NO's initial report, contained in an internal memorandum, says that the customs inquiry indicates that Nobelkrut, represented by its sister company Bofors, was "a member of three international explosives cartels." The cartels are described by Bofors as "clubs," says the NO memorandum.

It says "the suppliers which are members in one or more of the clubs are: Nobelkrut (Bofors), Societe Nationale des Poudres et Explosifs (SNPE), a state-owned French company, Dyno Industries of Norway, Dinamite, an Italian explosives company based in Udine, Nobel Explosives NEC, a unit of ICI, PRB, the fully owned defence subsidiary of Gechem, Belgium's third largest chemicals producer, and Societe Suisse des Explosifs (SSE), a private Swiss company.

The NO report says the three clubs operated in propellant powders, pentyl PETN (an explosive), and microcellulose (civil explosives). The seized Bofors documents cover the activities of the first two "clubs" and refer to meetings which took place in the years 1981-85.

According to Mr. Lundberg's official testimony, parts of which are included in the NO report, the main club was the one organised for propellant powders. Working under the initials EASSP, the European Association for Study of Safety Problems in Production and Use of Propellant Powders, it is an officially registered trade association in Brussels.

The NO memorandum says that the purpose of the associations is "the exchange of information about accidents and the discussion of safety questions concerning for example the transport of explosive goods."

The NO report then quotes directly from Mr. Lundberg's testimony: "In addition it happens that outside the official proceedings there is a group that meets for commercial interest. Then of course it is unavoidable that we swap business chat between us."

The NO memorandum says that an examination of the Bofors reports shows evidence of a series of consultations and decisions which indicate that the clubs worked like cartels. "The suppliers involved take joint decisions on price fixing and market sharing."

The seized Bofors papers, the NO memorandum says, show the members dividing up

orders received by club members. Several of the named companies declined to comment on the allegations. Mr. Hans Bjorntorp, chief executive of Dyno, said his company had been called to a meeting with the Norwegian competition authorities, but he said "Dyno is not a member of any pentyl (PETN) club. I am not aware that there is such a club."

A spokesman for PRB denied knowledge of a cartel agreement on fixing prices or dividing market sectors, while Mr. Rene Pahud, Manager of SSE, said there were regular contacts between producers within organisations such as CEFIC, the Brussels-based Council of European Chemical Associations.

The companies met unofficially to discuss "certain problems," he said, and there was an exchange of technical information, but he declined to make any comment on the mention of SSE in the Stockholm statements.

ICI's chief press officer, Mr. Derek Dewey-Leader, said: "We cannot comment on these documents which we have not seen. All we can do is reinforce ICI's position on such matters, which has been made clear to company employees on several occasions. That policy is that they should not be involved in any activity of this kind."

Last year ICI was one of a group of international chemicals companies that were fined a total of £35 million (US \$56.6 million) by the European Commission for running a price-fixing cartel in polypropylene. It said then that it had issued a new code of conduct to all relevant employees in 1984, when the Commission's investigations began, reaffirming its policy requirement that its business be conducted in full compliance with all competition laws.

The NO report includes key sections of the usually hand-written meeting notes made by the Bofors executives.

The first describes a meeting with Mr. Guy Chevallier, of SNPE, in Paris on November 13, 1981:

"Guy apologised very much about the DIEHL business, and said this was just an accident. He offered to share, but I declined and said we had this in our favour and that the main thing in this case was not who got the order but that we made sure the price level was raised."

The Bofors document then makes clear how prices could be raised through using high cover tenders to make another apparently lower offer appear attractive:

"A tender inquiry for 200 tons PETN to Bulgaria. Guy could not

give the price level. I indicated that we saw a possibility to offer a high price in return for taking part and sharing."

A Bofors report on a meeting of the pentyl club, in Geneva on March 19, 1982 includes details of prices offered by various of the producers in different markets. It then concludes by listing the decisions taken:

1- Next meeting will report on: Contracted work on hand for 1982; expected work for 1982.
2- The group will decide who will get new orders on the basis of these figures.
3- All inquiries over 10 tons will be a subject for consultations.

4- Next meeting 25/5 (arrival 24/5) in Nice.
At the Nice meeting discussions take place on dividing up certain markets. The seized Bofors report includes:

— "Future. Bofors. We want East Europe, including Yugoslavia. We will leave Greece and Portugal to the others."
— Biazzi (Dynamite): Italy most important, wants exclusive rights there, refrains from exports totally.

— SNPE: France alone. Has had 15-200 tons exports per year and needs this in future. If he gets Argentina he is satisfied."

The Bofors reports conclude: "Decisions: East Europe for Bofors. SNPE leaves Italy and Greece and leaves Camelo in Portugal. Guy wants Argentina. If he gets it he can give it partly to us others. Leaves East Europe, Morocco and Algeria. Bofors gets only Scandinavia and East Europe and part of Italy. Biazzi refrains from all exports."

The Swiss producer is said to be not in France, East Europe and Scandinavia, but in Peru, Greece, Portugal, Mexico and Algeria.

Another report deals with a meeting in Copenhagen on October 11, 1984 at which export prices are decided for certain products within and outside Europe. The Bofors paper says: "Exports prices maintained, ie SwFr7.25, Europe, SwFr6.65 outside Europe. Market sharing arrangements maintained without alteration."

At a meeting of the EASSP club in Oslo on October 6, 1983 decisions are taken on target prices that should be aimed at for certain products. The Bofors paper includes the following paragraphs:

"Prices: Comp B: Dyno sold 16 tons to FEV for DM15.75 ex works. We reported 60 tons for DM15.75 (did not mention Italy). DM16 is kept as target price."

Humour comes from laughing

By Rolf Degen

IT seems to go without saying that people laugh because they find something funny, just like a steam engine whistles when the pressure rises. But since human beings cannot only be interpreted in mechanical terms, the exact opposite can also be true. According to the latest findings, people start to have a genuinely good time only when the corners of the mouth break into a grin.

This glimpse into the mechanics of humour has been provided by experiments conducted by social psychologist Dr. Fritz Strack, Mannheim University, and funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, DFG (German Research Association). Strack's experiments also support the theory of Facial Feedback propounded by Charles Darwin, the originator of the theory of evolution. Darwin claimed that all emotions are intensified as they are mimically expressed. Conversely, all impulses fade away if facial expressions are suppressed.

According to Strack, however, later research corroborating Darwin's theory is fraught with fundamental shortcomings. These experiments called on test persons to express their good mood in exaggerated fits of laughter or to "swallow it" without laughing.

These tests had shown that appropriate facial expressions intensify both a good mood and the physiological phenomena connected with it. It could well be, however, that those concerned were merely victims of their own imagination. In other words, convincing proof could only be obtained if the risorius could be manipulated without those laughing noticing it. To this end, Strack prepared a cunning trick. He hoodwinked his test persons into believing that they were taking part in experiments simulating the skills of physically handicapped persons. Completely misled the test persons, at Strack's command, stuck a pencil between their lips or teeth, and fulfilled various tasks. This set-up affects the risorius in two fundamentally different ways. If one holds a

pencil between one's lips, the orbicular muscle contracts, thus blocking the risorius. If a pencil is held between the teeth, on the other hand, the risorius and the zygomaticus muscles become tense, suggesting a suppressed smile. With a pencil between their lips, their teeth, or in their hand, the test persons were also presented with some funny drawings and asked to say how amusing they found them to be. The assessments proved that a person's sense of humour depends, among other things, on the tension of the risorius. Conditioned by their lips, the test persons found the cartoons less amusing when holding a pencil in their hand. Those holding the pencil between their teeth, however, thought the same cartoons were "hilarious." These findings, which met with a lively response at a recent psychologists' congress in the United States, corroborate Darwin's theory that facial features intensify original feelings without the conscious being involved. — The German Research Service, Bonn.

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McEnroe moves into U.S. Open quarterfinals without tantrums

NEW YORK (Agencies) — In a fireworks-free match, John McEnroe advanced to the U.S. Open quarterfinals Monday with a straight sets 6-4, 7-6 (7-2), 6-3 victory over Andres Gomez.

McEnroe drew one warning for slamming his racket in the second set but fell far short from the explosion Saturday that resulted in \$17,000 in fines and a two-month suspension.

That unpleasantness remained in McEnroe's mind as he played Gomez, the No. 9 seed.

"I go out every match of my life trying not to let that happen," McEnroe said, seeded No. 8. "I wish it did not happen. If the guy had done a good job officiating, it would not have. He didn't. They made the mistake and I'm in a bad position."

McEnroe said he had not decided what to do about appealing the penalties he accumulated for his outburst during the match against Slobodan Zivojinovic.

"I haven't had enough time," he said. "I have to wait until the end of the tournament to weigh my options. I'm concentrating on other things right now."

Those things include the impending birth of his second child. His wife, Tatum O'Neal, is expecting soon.

"At this stage, the damage is done. The most important thing is not to let it affect my tennis. I have to play my best and weigh my options afterwards."

McEnroe, Lendl to clash
McEnroe meets No. 1 seed Ivan Lendl in the quarterfinals and he noted the pending suspen-

sion as he considered his next match. "I'm looking forward to playing him," he said. "I'm happy to play him. It's possible I have only one or two more tournaments this year (because of the suspension), so this is a big opportunity. It's satisfying to continue on after what's happened."

Their quarterfinal match will mark the 28th meeting between McEnroe and Lendl. McEnroe leads the series 14-12, with the last meeting Aug. 9 at Stratton Mountain, Vermont, halted by rain with McEnroe leading 7-6, 1-4. The match has not been rescheduled. Their last completed match came two years ago Tuesday, when Lendl won 7-6, 6-3, 6-4 to claim his first U.S. Open title.

Becker tumbles out
Meanwhile, Boris Becker blew a two-set lead and crumbled in the fifth set as 13th seed Brad Gilbert ousted the two-time Wimbledon champion in the quarterfinals 2-6, 6-7, 7-6, 7-5, 6-1 on Monday.

After one set, Becker looked like he had an easy match on his hands.

Becker, seeded fourth, won a second set tiebreak 7-4 and was up a break in the third when everything turned round.

"I had it 3-1 and the match was almost finished," Becker said. "But in the next game I double-

faulted twice in a row and that changed the whole match."

After that break, Gilbert took the third set to a tiebreak, this time winning 7-4, and as the four-hour 17-minute match wore on the American got stronger.

Becker faded.

"I was tired. I had very tough matches the whole week," Becker said.

In the last two sets, Gilbert served and passed perhaps better than he ever has while Becker kept returning into the net.

"I started serving to his forehand and his forehand kind of evaded him," Gilbert said.

Gilbert raced through the last set, breaking the West German in the second and fourth games, while Becker looked as if he had already given up. But Gilbert gave a lot of credit to the crowd for getting him pumped up.

"I was dead tired in the fourth set and then the crowd really got behind me. It was the greatest feeling in the world. I started playing my best tennis. It was really inspiring," said Gilbert, ranked 15th in the world.

Jimmy Connors, the sixth seed and the only man to win the U.S. Open on three different surfaces, looked like his old self in disposing of Henri Leconte 6-7, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

Despite playing on an extremely sore right foot, Connors put on a show making wild game saving volleys at the net and chasing down what looked like sure Leconte winners to the delight of the Parisian New York crowd and often to the disbelief of the 11th-seeded Frenchman.

Czechs aim for a draw to stay in European soccer competition

HELSINKI (R) — Czechoslovakia will be looking for at least a draw to keep their qualifying hopes alive when they meet bottom-placed Finland in a European soccer championship Group 6 match on Wednesday.

Denmark currently lead the group with six points from four matches followed by Czechoslovakia on five points from the same number and Wales on four points from three games.

Finland have managed only one point from five matches, but Czechoslovak coach Josef Masopust is not underestimating them.

"The Finns are a tough and combative team, struggling from the first to the last minute whatever the score," he said.

"But we intend to keep alive our hopes of advancing to the final rounds of the championship, which means getting a draw at least."

Midfielder Pasi Rautiainen wins back his place in the injury-hit Finnish squad after an absence of 16 months following injuries to four players, Karl Ukonen, Esa Pekonen, Pasi Rautiainen and Mika Lipponen.

"Rautiainen did all right at practice and I expect to see him play in at least part of tomorrow's game," manager Martti Kuusela said.

"Czechoslovakia is a good side but in a sense we hold the balance in the group and we could play a decisive role against them," Kuusela said. "Grabbing just a point may wreck their dreams."

Kuusela, who is retiring after this match following six seasons as manager, added: "The result is not only important to me personally but to Finnish soccer as a whole."

"We must do well in matches like this if we mean to assert ourselves in international competition."

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Aga Khan signs new jockey

PARIS (R) — The Aga Khan has chosen 19-year-old Dominique Boeuf to replace Yves Saint-Martin, who is retiring at the end of the season, as his stable jockey. The Aga Khan's office said in a statement on Tuesday he would complete the signing of Boeuf, France's leading apprentice last year, in the next few days. It said that despite his youth, Boeuf had already displayed "professionalism and talent." Yves Saint-Martin, 46, announced his surprise decision to retire earlier this summer.

Scotland to stage junior world cup

GLASGOW, Scotland (AP) — Scotland will stage the 1989 Under-17 World Cup Soccer Tournament, Dr. Joao Havelange, president of the sport's world governing body, FIFA, announced Tuesday. The biennial event, held in China in 1985 and Canada this year, also is to be renamed from under-16 as many of the players who take part are 16 years old. Sixteen nations will contest the finals, including Scotland, which qualifies automatically as host. Previous winners were Nigeria and the Soviet Union.

Bulgarian takes weightlifting gold

OSTRAVA, Czechoslovakia (R) — Stefan Topurov of Bulgaria maintained his country's perfect record when he won the 60-kg category at the World Weightlifting Championships on Monday. Topurov swept all three gold medals in his class after an exciting battle with Russians Yuric Sarkisian and Oxen Mirzozian, second and third respectively. He snatched 140 kg and clean and jerked 175 in claiming the third overall title for Bulgaria following triumphs in the 52-kg and 56-kg divisions.

Low expectations for Iceland soccer team against Norway

REYKJAVIK (R) — Iceland faces Norway in the European Soccer Championship on Wednesday without two of their strongest players and spirits low three months after a 6-0 debacle against East Germany.

Asger Sigurvinsson and Arnor Gudjohnsen are both injured and will be absent from the Iceland team who have so far gleaned only two points from their five group three matches.

The Soviet Union are securely placed at the top of the section and almost certain to qualify for next year's finals, so the match will be purely a test of strength between the two Nordic countries.

Kenyan athlete to star in Munich athletic games

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Kenyan world 800 metres champion Billy Konchella tops the bill at the Munich International Athletics meeting on Wednesday when he attempts to break Sebastian Coe's world record over the distance.

Konchella is among five gold medalists from the world cham-

ionships which closed in Rome on Sunday who will be taking part in the meeting.

One of five African track athletes to win in Rome, Konchella told organisers he would bring his own pacemaker as he attacks Briton Coe's six-year-old record of one minute 41.73 seconds.

West Germany, England in for a soccer showdown

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (R) — West Germany and England clash on Wednesday in an international soccer fixture which defies the normal description of a "friendly."

The happenings both on and off the pitch have a direct impact on the European Championship which begins in the same Rheinstadion on June 10, almost nine months to the day.

Any match between the two arch-rivals is an intense affair with memories going back to their extra time thriller in the 1966 and 1970 world cups.

England controversially won the final the first time thanks to a goal from Geoff Hurst which, to this day, no West German believes crossed the line. West Germany took revenge four years later, coming from two down to reach the semifinals.

The two nations are anxious for a trial of strength in the run-up to next summer's tournament where both are almost certain to start among the title favourites.

World Cup finalists West Germany have the advantage of hosting the championship while England have probably their best side in more than 15 years.

But the events off the field could well overshadow the match itself. English clubs have been banned from international competition since the Heysel Stadium riot in 1985 when Liverpool fans were blamed for the deaths of 39 fans.

Beckenbauer is banking on diminutive midfielder, the hugely gifted Olaf Thon, to provide the bullets for strikers Rudi Voller and Klaus Allofs, now playing in Italy and France respectively, to fire.

FIFA backs continuation of separate British soccer teams

GLASGOW (R) — Joao Havelange, International Football Federation (FIFA) president, said on Tuesday there was no prospect of Britain's four international sides, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, being merged into one.

Havelange said there had been an African proposal that Britain's four sides should lose their autonomy and become one team but there was no prospect of this happening.

"Market research I did assured

me that the rest of the associations wanted Britain and Northern Ireland to have four representatives in FIFA," he said.

Havelange, who was in Scotland to launch the 1989 Under-17 World Cup, also said the situation would continue regarding the automatic appointment of a vice-president of FIFA from Britain.

African nations have proposed to FIFA that Britain should enter one single team, a move that would increase the qualifying chances of other countries.

TYPIST REQUIRED!!

Female typist, part-time, required.

For information, please call tel.: 622180.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER REQUIRED

National sales representative required by newly-established agricultural development company distributing a range of arable and poultry products; candidates must be Jordanian nationals, 3-4 years sales experience in this area, fluent in written and spoken English, self-motivated, agricultural qualifications, excellent salary and promotion prospects.

Please reply in English only to P.O. Box 2068, Amman.

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Consists of 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, sitting room, salon, dining room, glassed-in verandas, spacious kitchen, with super-deluxe furniture, telephone, large garden, and swimming pool.

Location: Sweifieh.
Call tel.: 813280 for further information.

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

A deluxe furnished apartment consisting of two bedrooms, salon, two verandas, two bathrooms, a wash room, central heating and a large garden.

Location: Jabal Al Hussain - 'Aka Street
For information call: 668453
between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

1. Ground floor in a villa, consists of 1 bedroom, with utilities; Shmeisani, near Ata Ali.
2. Ground floor in a villa consists of 2 bedrooms, utilities, large garden, ALNO kitchen, telephone; Shmeisani, near Birds Garden.

Reasonable rent.
Call tel.: 810984.

CAR FOR SALE

BMW 315, 1982, metallic grey, 56,000 km, customs duty unpaid, in excellent condition; price: JD 950.

Call tel.: 661336, 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.

CAR FOR SALE

A 1987 model "super ban" car for sale, red colour with black strips, fully automatic, red interior, manual stick-shift, and a 6,100 km. mileage; the car is duty unpaid.

Final price: JD 8,000.
For further information, contact Mr. Abdul Karim, tel.: 602461.

SEEKING JOB

A young female with fluent English seeking to work as a housekeeper or babysitter during day or night.

Interested person should call, tel.: 625226, Wed, 9 a.m. - 6 p.m., Thurs, 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The PHILADELPHIA SINGERS, a mixed-voice choral group, will have its first rehearsal Wed., Sept. 9, 7:30-9:30, in the Haya Arts Center Theater.

OLD AND NEW MEMBERS WELCOME.

For further information, call tel.: 841132 or 846117.

RENTAL FLAT

A 3-bedroom furnished flat for rent. Located opposite Abdoun Supermarket, 5th Circle, Jabal Amman.

For details, kindly contact tel.: 819199 & 774620.

THE SWEDISH AMBASSADOR

Is seeking experienced cook from Sept. 15. International background, knowledge in English and in arranging big and small functions desired. Work six days a week. Not live in.

Write to Swedish Embassy, P.O. Box 927117, Amman, with references, or phone to tel. 689177 or 647752.

FURNISHED SEMI-VILLA FOR RENT

Consists of three bedrooms, salon, dining, sitting, fully-equipped kitchen, a study, verandas, two bathrooms, very modern furniture, garden, garage, telephone.

Location: Jabal Amman, Seventh Circle, behind Al Waha.

Call tel.: 812894 Amman

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Location: Jabal Amman, 7th Circle; 3 bedrooms, living, dining, kitchen, 2 balconies, 2 toilets, garage, lift, separate central heating, and telephone; yearly rent.

Please contact tel.: 821219, 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 4 - 6 p.m.

FARM FOR SALE IN AL KHALIDIEH

Vegetable farm of 406 dunums in Al Khalidieh, divided into 3 separate title deeds, can be sold as whole or each part on the merit of its own title deed, it has homes for farmers, (a rich) water well, and 10 two-floor greenhouses.

Call tel.: 983584, Zarqa.



ANNOUNCEMENT FOR PRE-QUALIFICATION JUST TENDER NO.006

The Tender Committee, on behalf of the Jordan University of Science and Technology, has pleasure in inviting International Contractors to apply for the Construction, Completion and Maintenance of the Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine Project.

The area of the project is around 45, 000m² and is including in addition to the Academic Constructions, the following:-

- Milk Bar
- Museum
- 2 Lecture Halls and Reading
- Auditorium
- Pathology Court
- Seed House
- Anatomy Theatre
- Experimental Animal House
- Animal Hospital
- Workshop
- Incubator
- Outclinic
- Isolation Unit

A pre-qualification short list will be selected from among the applicants, and only these will be invited to enter into tender for the subject project.

Documents should be included as per the F.I.D.I.C.:

- Financial Status
- Manpower
- Experience
- Equipments in Possession

Applications should be submitted at the Jordan University of Science and Technology Campus not later than Sunday the 11th of October 1987, or mailed to the following address:-

The Secretary,
Tender Committee,
Jordan University of Science and Technology,
Irbid,
Jordan.
Tel.: 55544 JUST JO

Cinema Tel: 677420

CONCORD

F/X

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 675573

OPERA

PREPPIES

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 677420

PLAZA

ZAPPED

Performances 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.6570/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3117/22	Canadian dollar
	1.7925/35	West German marks
	2.0189/90	Dutch guilders
	1.4845/55	Swiss francs
	37.24/27	Belgian francs
	5.9950/6.0000	French francs
	1297/1298	Italian lira
	141.78/88	Japanese yen
	6.3180/3230	Swedish crowns
	6.5820/70	Norwegian crowns
	6.9100/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	462.00/462.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares drifted lower in late trading to stand mixed after Wall Street returned from the labor day weekend in a somber mood in last Friday's surprise 1/2 point increase in the U.S. discount rate, dealers said.

News of Bowater's £89 million rights issue and disappointing half-year results from British Aerospace, also dented sentiment here. Dealers said that although there has been a slight upturn in volume, business remains lacklustre.

Operators feel the outlook for equities remains steady, helped by a more relaxed attitude to U.K. interest rates and inflation. At 1421 GMT the FTSE 100 index was 3.5 up at 2,287.1.

The FTSE index had reached a high of 2,295.2 at 0947 GMT, buoyed by steady sterling, firmer government bonds and a higher close on the Tokyo exchange after recent sharp falls.

Dealers said last week's comments by U.K. Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson on U.K. interest rates and inflation were also underpinning sentiment. Lawson said he saw last month's one point rise in base rates to 10 per cent as sufficient and saw inflation below four per cent by the year end.

One dealer said: "If the U.S. trade figures (due out on Friday) are bad and the dollar continues to fall then nobody can rule out another rise in U.S. interest rates."

Insurance rates quadruple for Iran and Gulf Arab states

LONDON (AP) — Insurance premiums for cargos of vessels travelling in the Gulf are to increase to as much as four times their current rate, the Lloyd's of London insurance market said Monday.

Cargos of vessels insured by Lloyd's underwriting syndicates and the Institute of London underwriters and entering and exiting the Gulf will increase effective Tuesday, the Lloyd's cargo war risk rating committee said.

The committee said the premium increase reflects "continuing tension in the Gulf area and the firing of missiles at Kuwait."

Cargo rates for the area were last raised Aug. 15. Hull rates were increased last week by 50 per cent.

The committee, which issues minimum insurance rates for cargo shipments, said that the

charges cover all ports or places in Iran, all marine shipments elsewhere in the Gulf, and shipments by air to or from Iraq and Kuwait.

The price increase means that cargo marine rates to Iran, including Iranian islands and offshore terminals east of 51 degrees longitude — which excludes Kharg Island — will be .50 per cent of cargo value compared with the current rates of .125 per cent and .375 per cent. This includes Iranian ports in the Gulf of Oman.

The cargo rate for vessels leaving or arriving at Kuwait and Saudi Arabian ports of places north of 27 degrees latitude will rise to .50 per cent from .375 per cent. This includes Saudi Arabia's northernmost ports and all Kuwaiti ports.

The rate for other ports or places in the southern part of the Gulf, excluding Iran, will rise to .30 per cent from .20 per cent.

Pirzada stresses cooperation among Islamic countries

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP) — Transport and communication ministers met here on Monday to promote closer economic cooperation within the 46-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) countries.

Mr. Sharifuddin Pirzada, secretary-general, said that the international economic situation is marked by decreasing international cooperation, a crushing debt-burden, adverse terms of trade, reduced aid and increased protectionism.

Mr. Pirzada said that members states "should undertake concerted initiatives to direct their economies to the path of self-sustained and self-generating economic growth and self-sufficiency."

He told the delegates that intra-Islamic trade is only 10 per cent of the total trade of the member states.

Attending the meeting are 351 delegates from 39 countries. Turkish President Kenan Evren was elected chairman of the economic committee three years ago.

Addressing the opening session, President Evren said: "Positive results of our work have begun to come out in a short time," citing the longer term trade financing plan established within the Islamic Development Bank.

Recently 10 of 17 Islamic countries which pledged to contribute \$120 million have paid the first instalments of their commitments.

The meeting will discuss issues proposed during a committee meeting held in Istanbul in March 1986. They include a payments clearing union, export credit guarantee scheme, and a preferential trade system.

Soviet government introduces new approach to lending

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet government has opened a new credit institution to loan families money for homes, furniture, livestock and other big expenses, the official TASS news agency reported Monday.

TASS said interest on the loans, to be supplied from citizens' savings funds, will be small, in the range of one or two per cent annually.

Home loans will be granted for 10 or 20-year terms, and special

terms will be made available to couples building homes in Siberia, the far north and in other sparsely populated areas, TASS said. The agency did not specify what the special terms would be.

TASS said 300,000 Soviets already make use of bank credits, but that they previously were available only through work enterprises.

The new credit and financial institute incorporates all savings banks in the country, TASS said.

Japan explores Turkish market

ANKARA (R) — A delegation of 52 Japanese businessmen has arrived in Ankara to look for investment opportunities, officials said on Tuesday. They said the businessmen, representing such major Japanese corporations as Mitsubishi, Matsui and Fujibank, were mainly interested in telecommunications, electronics, construction and banking. The businessmen met officials of the communications ministry and the state planning organisation in Ankara and were going to Istanbul for discussions with Turkish business leaders. The delegation will also visit Italy, Malta and Yugoslavia.

World central banks intervene massively to halt slide of dollar

LONDON (R) — Central banks plunged into the markets on Tuesday to buy dollars and stop the U.S. currency taking yet another tumble.

Dealers said they came in one after the other — the Bank of Japan, West Germany's Bundesbank, which is dubbed "the scourge of the speculators," the Swiss National Bank, Bank of England and even the Dutch.

That was after investors in Asia began unloading the dollar again on fears about a widening U.S. trade gap and it touched a low later in Europe at 1.7885 West German marks.

"General market bearishness is likely to continue today," said a European bank dealer.

But the interventions steadied the market, making dealers wary of going short of the dollar lest

the bank buying hit them with a sudden jump in its value.

The moves followed talks in Basel on Monday among central bank governors at the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl emerged from those talks to declare: "It became very clear that the governors believe that stability of exchange rates is very desirable, both for the United States and for Europe and Japan."

Economists say a yet weaker dollar could ignite U.S. inflation, as import costs rise, while crimping the economies of Japan and Europe by pricing their goods off

the U.S. market.

But economic theory suggests to currency dealers that the dollar should continue a long slide, begun in 1985 and accelerated recently, until the United States corrects its trade gap. July figures are due on Friday with markets speculating on a huge deficit around \$16 or even \$17 billion.

Still, some dealers thought that, helped by central bank buying and a rise last Friday in U.S. interest rates, the dollar might stabilise soon. They said much depends on what the New York market does when it reopens on Tuesday after Monday's Labour Day holiday.

The dollar at midday in Europe had steadied around 1.7925 marks and 141.85 yen, little changed from Monday and above

lows of 1.7885 and 141.53.

The gold price eased 75 cents at Tuesday's London morning fixing to \$462.75 an ounce. Oil prices were little changed with North Sea crude quoted around \$17.90 a barrel — evidence of generous supply outweighed Gulf jitters.

The Tokyo stock market average climbed 200.00 points to 25,204.09, although much of the buying was bargain hunting after a 351 point drop on Monday.

Buyers sought mostly export-related manufacturers of high-tech goods.

Although Japanese export-related makers of electronic products and precision instruments suffer from a lower dollar, buyers were encouraged by speculation over another U.S. discount rate increase soon, brokers said.

IEA reveals wide violations by OPEC

PARIS (AP) — Nearly all major OPEC oil producers, including Saudi Arabia, Iran and Iraq, violated the group's production limits last month, the International Energy Agency (IEA) reported Monday.

In its regular monthly report on the world oil market, the agency estimated total production by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at 19.7 million barrels a day in August. The group's self-imposed production ceiling is 16.6 million barrels daily.

July output had been estimated at 18.2 million barrels a day. A barrel equals 42 gallons.

OPEC does not publish official oil production figures. Its president, Mr. Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria, said last month that output by the group was running no more than 1.2 million barrels a

day over its ceiling. Ways of curbing the overproduction, which has contributed to a recent decline in oil prices, are to be discussed by key OPEC oil ministers on Wednesday in Vienna, Austria.

The report by the International Energy Agency, which groups 21 Western nations, made no predictions about the course of oil prices. But it estimated that oil supplies in the West exceed demand by 2.6 million barrels a day, a glut which could push prices lower later this year.

While OPEC output has risen, oil production in the West is declining, the report said. The biggest drop has been in the United States, where output in the first five months of this year was 6.5 per cent lower than in the corresponding period last year, the agency said.

The report said Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, had boosted its production in August to 4.5 million barrels a day, exceeding its OPEC-decreed quota of 4.3 million barrels daily.

This would be the first Saudi quota violation since OPEC reinstated permanent quotas last December, according to IEA estimates.

Saudi adherence to the production limits is considered crucial, since it has the production capacity to single-handedly flood the oil market and undercut the group's target price of \$18 a barrel.

Iranian oil production last month jumped to 2.8 million barrels a day, compared with its quota of 2.37 million, while Iraq output rose to 2.2 million a day, the report said. Iraq's quota is 1.54 million a day, but the gov-

ernment has said it will not respect the limit.

The energy agency also said that at least one cargo of Iraqi crude had been loaded in August from the terminus of Iraq's new pipeline through Turkey. The line, with a capacity of 500,000 barrels a day, went into operation in late July, boosting Iraq's export capacity to more than two million barrels a day.

Ecuador, a small oil producer whose output was cut by earthquake damage to a pipeline earlier this year, was the only one of the 13 OPEC members to produce less than its quota in August, the report said.

Indonesia, Nigeria and Gabon were close to or at their quotas, it said.

The quotas are supposed to stay in force at least until Dec. 31.

Ford buys Britain's glamorous car company

LONDON (R) — Mass car manufacturer Ford has snapped up an exclusive marque with its purchase of Britain's Aston Martin Lagonda, acquiring a clientele that includes Prince Charles and superspy James Bond and a tradition of hand-built cars dating back to 1914.

The deal announced on Monday and said by press reports to be worth some £15 million (\$24.90 million) gives Ford a 75 per cent stake in Aston, which builds just some 350 prestige cars each year.

Neither company would name the price.

Mr. Victor Gauntlett, who stays on as Aston chairman, said: "It's wonderful, the company's future is now assured. The potential with Ford backing is mind-boggling."

Mr. Kenneth Whipple, chairman of Ford's European operation, said on Monday after the deal was announced: "We intend to maintain Aston Martin's character, its independence of outlook and will seek to enhance the individual flair that has so long

characterised its history."

For the money, Ford — pioneers of the cheap, mass-produced runabout — will be taking over the legacy of some 73 years of chequered motoring history.

Aston Martin Lagonda, based in Newport Pagnell just outside London, has established a reputation for hand-built cars which are "classics," whether built in 1930, 1960 or 1980.

Only 10,000 cars have been built since the first was assembled in a small London workshop in 1914. Ford manufacture that many cars in a week.

Industry sources said Ford had for some time been searching for a prestige name to add to its European operations.

It failed in a bid to purchase Italian manufacturers Alfa Romeo, eventually bought by Fiat and according to the Financial Times had also made approaches to Britain's state-owned Austin Rover for the M.G. sports marque.

Last year Ford's U.S. rivals General Motors purchased the specialist British sports car firm

of Lotus, which also has a Formula One racing team.

Chrysler took over the Italian Laborghini Company, and Ford's acquisition of Aston Martin means that only a handful of established specialist car firms remain independent in Britain.

Amongst them are Bristol Cars Ltd. who build expensive but heavy, hand-made sports coupes for a limited market.

Despite constant demand for their cars — the latest 186 mph (299 kph) model sells for £87,000 (\$144,500) and was a sell-out before production started — Aston Martin has suffered a number of financial crises.

Founded in 1914, it was wound up in 1925 and the title purchased by W.S. Renwick, who built up its sporting reputation with a series of major race victories at Le Mans in France and Brooklands in Britain.

A significant development for the modern Aston Martin marque was its purchase in 1947 by industrialist David Brown, who also made tractors. He introduced the D.B. — standing for

David Brown — range, and the initials remain on the car to this day.

He sold out in 1972 to a Birmingham property firm, and in 1975 a U.S.-Canadian partnership took control.

By 1985 Aston Martin Lagonda was 75 per cent owned by the Greek shipping family Livanos, with Gauntlett holding the remaining shares. Under the new ownership, Livanos and Gauntlett will share the minority interest.

In the post-war years Aston Martin acquired the Lagonda name, which still appears in the company title and on one model. Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, is a dedicated Aston Martin owner. In 1971 his mother, Queen Elizabeth, gave him a 140 mph (225 kph) Aston Martin D.B.6 mark LL convertible, still his favourite car 18 years later.

The marque won wider fame when movie-makers gave superspy James Bond a gadget-packed Aston Martin in the 1960s, and another in his latest film, "The Living Daylights."

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Unless you take and impersonal, objective stance, you may get your feelings hurt or feel you are being imposed upon. Try to keep your thoughts clear and orderly.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Do as much as possible to remove the causes of pressure you've been under. Be more understanding of your mate.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Conditions are not favorable to reconciliations with friends today. Use tact and politeness to achieve your goals.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Follow the directives of those around you — you'll avoid a big argument. In a bad mood, but is under a lot of pressure.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Be sure that the trip you're considering is really necessary. Take it easy and get some rest tonight.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 22) Don't impose your worries on those around you — you'll avoid a big argument. Be sure of all the facts before making a deal.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) You may find it difficult to improve your status in your neighborhood. Another day would be much better for this.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Work harmoniously with others, even though there's a lot of tension in the air. Do your best control your temper.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't try to be the life of the party today, you'll never pull it off. Save your talents for a better situation.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Have a quiet talk with your family, and sort out the details of the situation. Have no guests in tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be sure to use clear, concise language when writing letters. Be alert; someone around you may cause an accident.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A new enterprise could go in any direction, so observe carefully before making decisions. Get advice.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make a point of arriving on time for any appointments. Tardiness could be expensive. Stay alert while driving.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she may be prone to adopting the opinions of others, so help him or her to avoid this tendency. Your child has a highly developed artistic ability, and could combine this with a fine business sense to become very successful if you teach him or her to be objective.

THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS

- Large ring
- Volcanic rock
- Cry
- Island near Cuba
- Bay of Naples
- Isle
- Baseball name
- Pub drink
- Century plants
- Frolic
- Speaks trantly
- Satire's need
- New Guinea
- port
- Try
- Called a cab
- Snooks
- Foolish
- Chop
- Maturing agent
- City near Phoenix
- Indigo
- Floor covering
- Eats
- Corrupt
- Stay informed
- Pace
- Literary
- Initial
- Unit of sound
- Entirely
- Nanny
- Small bird
- Durable leader
- Eng.
- composer
- Habitual var.
- Not final in law
- Peruse
- Palpate
- It, tenly

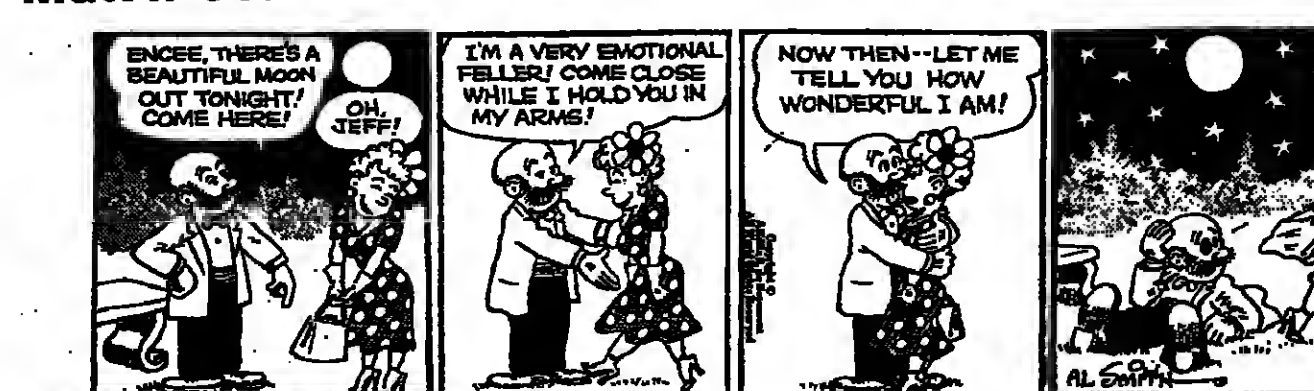
DOWN

- Soothe
- Sp. pet
- Conspire with
- Ignore
- Class
- Once
- Shave
- Angling gear
- Belanchette's field
- Soviet range
- Exhausted
- Disciple
- Same food
- Singer Bud
- Chair or stool
- Kindle
- Discuss
- Federal lord
- Ladies
- Beer
- Ingredient
- Drury and others
- Live
- Removes in printing
- Gambusia
- material
- Falls
- Makes — for (silly)
- Understanding
- Department
- Babbled
- Silver salmon
- Cardboard measure
- Food thickening agent
- Swedish
- Turner or Carroll
- Max. boy
- Victims
- Egyptian goddess
- US cartoonist
- Neighbor of Haron

Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF.



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ELCHE

VELOH

TASTLE

LURPPE

Answer: CHERLE, HOLVED, TASTE, PEPPER

THE ONE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VYING, BRAVO, ARTFUL, POWDER

Answer: What the rabbit wanted to do with the volume he found at the lending library — "BURROW" IT

Aquino 'may consider' using emergency powers

Laurel hints at closer Soviet ties

MANILA (R) — President Corazon Aquino said she was summoning the top-level Council of State to discuss the national security situation and a senior aide said on Tuesday she may consider using emergency powers to quell threats to her government.

"That's a possibility. It's up to congress," presidential Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo told reporters when asked Mrs. Aquino's reaction to a Senate proposal that she consider emergency measures to cope with threats from right-wing groups and leftist rebels.

Mrs. Aquino, talking to reporters, said she would call a meeting of the Council of State, a high-level presidential advisory body, in the wake of last month's attempted military coup in which 53 people were killed. She did not say when it would meet.

Mr. Arroyo did not define the extent of the emergency powers Mrs. Aquino might invoke. Sen. Neptali Gonzales of Mrs. Aquino's ruling party had said they should stop short of declaring martial law.

Under the constitution, presidential use of emergency powers would require authority from the two-chamber congress, where Mrs. Aquino's "People Power" Coalition holds strong majorities. The constitution also gives congress authority to prescribe a specific period within which a president may use emergency powers.

"The need for extraordinary powers to enable the president to cope with the emergency is both

prudent and wise and impressed with urgency," Sen. Gonzales said in a senate speech.

Mr. Arroyo and Presidential Legal Counsel Teodoro Locsin, two of Mrs. Aquino's closest advisers who are under growing pressure to resign after the failed Aug. 28 coup, were to submit to questioning in the lower house of congress later in the day.

The two ministers, who are accused of being anti-military, were expected to answer questions on their attitudes to the country's fragmented armed forces and the military's role in putting down last month's rebellion.

Political fall-out from the fifth and most serious revolt faced by Mrs. Aquino has continued to beset the 54-year-old president who on Tuesday attended a "peace mass" at Manila Cathedral.

Cardinal Jaime Sin, the leading churchman in the strongly Roman Catholic country, who urged renewed support for Mrs. Aquino "in the wake of the most serious crisis our government has undergone," called on Filipinos to work together to rebuild the country or face further chaos.

"We need this kind of 'People Power' for the recreation of our country," he said in a pastoral

statement.

He described the leaders of last month's uprising as "self-appointed saviours who seek to destroy our new house of freedom and newly-regained democratic institutions."

The military in Manila remained in a state of red alert after senior officers said further attacks by rebel troops were possible although the threat of another major coup attempt had waned.

Philippine Foreign Secretary Salvador Laurel said on Tuesday that Manila, a U.S. ally, should consider seeking closer ties with the Soviet Union.

"Perhaps the time has come to weigh seriously possible political and economic benefits from increased trade with and financing technology from the USSR against (their) perceived national security implications," he said.

Mr. Laurel, who is also vice-president, also said in a speech to the senate that many Filipinos were critical of U.S. bases in the country.

"There has been a sharpening of the Philippine awareness of the bases as an affront to Philippine sovereignty and a source of nuclear danger and of many social ills," he said.

Half the 24 senate members last month filed a bill seeking to ban nuclear weapons in Philippine territory.

The United States maintains Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, 80 kilometres north of Manila. Left-wing groups accuse the United States of storing nuclear weapons there.

Venezuelan floods cause over 150 deaths

MARACAY, Venezuela (AP) — Floodwaters swept away neighbourhoods and villages in northern Venezuela and triggered mudslides that buried dozens of home-bound beachgoers in their cars, authorities said Tuesday.

Officials said that in the city of Maracay, the largest in the devastated area, 150 bodies had been recovered, about 250 people were missing and 20,000 were left homeless by the flooding, Venezuela's worst in decades.

Authorities said about a half-dozen small towns between Maracay and the coast had been swept away by floodwaters on Sunday and Monday after the Limon and Delicia rivers overflowed their banks following heavy rains.

There was no word on how many people died in the small towns or on the mountain highway that links Maracay with beach resorts.

Rescue teams searched Tuesday for survivors on the beach highway and in mud-drenched northern neighbourhoods of Maracay, the nation's fifth-largest city about 85 kilometres south west of Caracas.

"It's horrible what happened. There are many buried vehicles with many people inside them, probably dead," said an unidentified woman rescued from the highway near the Ocumare Beach resort, speaking in a television interview.

Survivors said the highway was jammed with cars Sunday evening when mud and rock rained down from nearby hills. They said most people had abandoned their vehicles, but some were trapped.

In a short period of time, many sections of the highway disappeared and numerous bridges were destroyed and people trapped," another survivor said on television.

Military officials said Civil Defence Forces, police and firefighters had been mobilised to rescue people stranded on the highway. A navy boat evacuated some of the 3,000 vacationers who had been stranded at Ocumare to nearby Puerto Cabello.

Julian Garcia, president of the State Legislature, called the floodwaters "a devastating mighty torrent."

Civil Defence officials said 150 flood victims were in Maracay's morgue and up to 250 city residents were missing.

President Jaime Lusinchi, who called the flooding a "cosmic tragedy," said the Limon River had risen at five times the normal rate during the rainy season.

In some parts of Maracay, the state capital of 500,000 people, roofs were submerged before floodwaters began to subside Monday afternoon.

Tigers make new demands on Sri Lanka peace pact

NEW DELHI (R) — Sri Lanka's biggest Tamil militant group, uneasy at the progress of a peace accord with Colombo, has demanded tough action by Indian peacekeeping troops against rival Tamil factions on the island.

In a message to Maj.-Gen. Harkirat Singh, who commands more than 7,000 Indian soldiers in north and east Sri Lanka, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) urged that the Indians:

— Disarm four rival Tamil militant groups.

— Disarm Home Guards recruited to defend villages of the majority Sinhalese community in four years of fighting between government forces and the Tamil separatists.

— Reduce the number of Sri Lankan army camps in Tamil areas in the north and east.

The Tigers also complained that Sri Lankan police were reentering Tamil areas with the "connivance" of Indian troops and that Colombo was continuing Sinhalese colonisation in eastern Sri Lanka, which the Tamils claim as their homeland.

A referendum will be held under the July pact in the east to decide if it will merge with the overwhelmingly Tamil north in a semi-autonomous administration.

The memorandum was released by the Tigers in the south Indian city of Madras late on Monday and published by the Press Trust of India (PTI).

The Tigers organised a demonstration the same day against Indian troops in the northern Sri Lankan city of Jaffna.

Weekend battles between the Tigers and rival Tamils on the island killed four Tigers and four members of other groups.

The Tigers are also demanding a majority on a provisional provincial council for the north an east.

BRUSSELS (R) — Prisoners were crammed uncomfortably into the remaining cells of the gutted Saint Gilles Jail on Tuesday after a second night of Belgian prison riots triggered by plans to house extradited British soccer fans in better conditions.

Justice Minister Jean Gol said the rampage through Saint Gilles by some 500 prisoners, who set fire to anything they could, had only worsened the problem of overcrowding in one of Belgium's oldest jails.

"The effect of Monday's revolt is to have destroyed not only what already existed but also the first renovations that had already been carried out," Mr. Gol said in a radio interview on Tuesday morning.

Peking denies report of torture in China

PEKING (R) — A Chinese spokesman reacted on Tuesday to Amnesty International allegations of widespread police torture by saying torture was against the law and that offenders were dealt with.

A report released on Tuesday by the London-based human rights group says prisoners have been beaten, whipped, suspended by the arms, crammed into tiny rooms or sent insane by years of solitary confinement in Chinese detention centres and police stations.

The group said the Chinese authorities had made efforts to stop the use of torture but that the country's law did not provide enough protection of prisoners' human rights.

Asked to comment on the Amnesty allegations, a spokesman for the Public Security Ministry in Peking said on Tuesday: "Torture is against the law in China. If it takes place it is dealt with."

But he said the ministry could make no further comment until it had seen the details of the report. Former Public Security Minister Ruan Chongwu publicly condemned police torture and was removed from his post in March.

Amnesty International has in recent years also attacked China for widespread use of the death penalty and has said Chinese jails house political prisoners.

Chinese officials in the past have described Amnesty's reports of human rights violations as groundless. In 1985, a Foreign Ministry spokesman denied the organisation's allegation that there were "prisoners of conscience" in China's jails.

Ortega to visit Moscow in November

MANAGUA (R) — President Daniel Ortega said he plans to be in Moscow celebrating the Russian Revolution on Nov. 7, the day the Central America peace accord begins.

The surprise announcement, which diplomats said was sure to draw criticism from Washington, was made following a meeting between Mr. Ortega and Vadim Zagladin, a special envoy of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Ortega said his decision to travel to Moscow followed a personal invitation from Mr. Gorbachev to participate in a Nov. 7 ceremony marking the 70th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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New Burundi leader frees 600 detainees

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Burundi coup leader Pierre Buyoya announced his military junta had freed more than 600 people jailed without trial, Radio Burundi reported Tuesday.

"The past leadership had resorted to imprisoning people, many without trying them before courts of law. Justice was not done. The National Redemption Committee has just released all the people jailed without trial," Maj. Buyoya said at his first public rally.

The official radio, monitored in Nairobi, said more than 600 detainees were released from Mpinga, the main prison in the tiny central African nation's capital, Bujumbura.

Maj. Buyoya, who toppled Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza's 11-year-old government last Thursday, addressed a rally Monday in the local Kirundi language at a Bujumbura Stadium.

"The crowd greeted the new leader with deafening applause."

People were overjoyed," said the Swahili-language broadcast.

The radio ran a tape of Maj. Buyoya saying "Burundians irrespective of their status must enjoy their freedom without fear."

Maj. Buyoya has accused Col. Bagaza, a 41-year-old socialist, of arbitrary arrests, corruption, assuming too much personal power and incoherent economic policies that favoured only a small portion of Burundi's 5 million people, who are mainly peasant farmers.

Diplomats say the takeover followed a year of growing opposition to Col. Bagaza's supervision of the Roman Catholic Church, to which 65 per cent of Burundians belong.

Maj. Buyoya, who has promised freedom of religion to Burundians, did not say whether three priests jailed for allegedly insulting Col. Bagaza were among the prisoners released.

Huge crowds mob South Korean opposition leader

KWANGJU, South Korea (R) — Hundreds of thousands of people gave a hero's welcome to opposition leader Kim Dae-jung on Tuesday at the start of his campaign to woo South Korean voters before presidential elections.

"It is through your struggle for democracy that I, condemned to death by the military in 1980, can be with you today," Mr. Kim told supporters at Kwangju's railway station.

Crowds chanting "long live Kim" mobbed the 63-year-old opposition leader when he arrived at the station from Seoul.

U.S. nuclear plants hit by 3,000 mishaps in 1986 — study

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. nuclear energy plants were hit by nearly 3,000 mishaps last year, the non-profit research group Public Citizen has said.

It said the mishaps — about the same number as in 1985 — ranged from accidents and near-accidents to inept management and occurred almost daily at America's 100 nuclear plants.

"The study makes clear that an accident as serious as Chernobyl can happen here," said Ken Bosong, director of Public Citizen's Critical Mass Energy Project.

He referred to the explosion and fire at a Soviet plant at Chernobyl in April 1986 which caused at least 31 deaths and sent radiation over a wide portion of Europe.

The Public Citizen report, based on official records of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and other sources, said the NRC had classified more than 150 mishaps as either "severity level 1" or "severity level 2," the

worst classifications in terms of danger to the public.

It said 1986 mishaps included a leak of 141,000 gallons (530,000 litres) of radioactive water from a spent fuel facility at the Hatch Reactor in Baxley, Georgia, and a burst steam pipe that caused the scalding deaths of four men at a reactor in Newport News, Virginia.

The study said that despite what it called the nuclear industry's poor safety record, Congress is weighing a renewal of legislation to limit the public liability of the industry to only a part of losses possible in a major nuclear accident.

Mr. Bosong said: "The likelihood and consequences of a major nuclear accident were dramatically demonstrated by the Chernobyl disaster. That accident, coupled with the findings of this study, strongly argue for rapidly phasing out the use of nuclear power in the United States."

COLUMNS 7 & 8

Jewel thieves rob Italian security van

BOLOGNA, Italy (R) — Armed robbers held up an armoured-plated security van on one of Italy's main motorways on Tuesday and fled with jewels and silverware worth an estimated four billion lire (\$3 billion), police said. A spokesman said about 10 masked men in three cars forced the van to a halt at about 3 a.m. (0100 GMT) near the Sasso Marconi exit of the north-south A1 motorway 12 kilometres south of Bologna. Police said one of the cars rammed the security van and that its two guards were menaced with guns and a flare and disarmed. The guards were bound with sticking tape, bundled into the cars and then dumped on a road near the motorway, police said. They said the two men raised the alarm after they managed to free themselves. Neither was harmed. A spokesman for the transport company, Battistoni, said the van was on its way from the firm's headquarters in Vicenza in northern Italy to Naples in the south. "We can't put an exact value on the load but it seems they took the lot," the spokesman told Reuters. He said the jewellery and silverware were being transported on behalf of several Italian companies.

Evangelist breaks rib in fall

TOKYO (AP) — American Evangelist Rev. Billy Graham broke a rib in a fall in his Tokyo hotel room, forcing him to cancel a visit to China, an aide said Tuesday. Graham, 68, fractured one rib and injured several others in the fall early Friday morning shortly after his arrival from Helsinki, Finland, said Henry Holley, crusade director for the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association. Doctors have ordered him to stay in bed for several more days to recuperate and then to return to the United States for medical treatment. Holley said. Graham has broken 12 ribs in accidents over the years, he said. Doctors treating him in Tokyo estimate it will be a month before he can resume his full schedule. Holley said. Graham said in a statement that he hoped to reschedule the China visit in spring 1988, adding, "this is one of the greatest disappointments of my life. Many unique opportunities awaited us in China." He was invited by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China Christian Association Council for a trip that had been scheduled to start on Sept. 17.

British tourists jailed for drunken brawl

AYIOS NIKOLAOS, Crete (AP) — Three British vacationers sentenced by a court in this resort town to a total of 44 months in prison for brawling and resisting arrest, appealed their sentences Tuesday, a police official said. But the court in an unusual move, refused to set the three men free on bail pending their appeal. No date was set for the appeal hearing. The police official said Michael Holloway, 29, of Tipton, Staffordshire, was sentenced to 16 months in prison. Clive Marshall, 22, of Northfleet, Kent, was jailed for 14 months and Andrew Green, 24, of Trivale, in the west Midlands, was given a 14 month sentence. He said the court ruled that the men could buy off their prison sentences for drachmae 700 per day (£1,500 average each). A British consulate official in Athens said only Marshall had sufficient funds on hand to buy off his sentence and was set free Tuesday morning while the others were awaiting money from England. The charges ranged from disturbing the peace, hooliganism, resisting authority and damage to public property, the police official said by telephone. The men denied the charges. The Britons were sent to Neapolis Prison, 10 kilometres west of Ayios Nikolaos.

Nobel Prize winners to get more money

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — The 1987 Nobel Prize winners will get the equivalent of \$343,000 per category, about \$28,000 more than last year's laureates at current rates of exchange. Stig Ramel, chairman of the Nobel Foundation, has said that the stipend for each prize category this year has been raised to 2,175,000 kronor (\$343,000), compared with 2,000,000 kronor (\$315,000) last year, "more than enough" to adjust for inflation. The Nobel Foundation, a legacy of Swedish industrialist Alfred Nobel, sponsors annual prizes in medicine, literature, physics, chemistry and work for peace. An economics prize, with the same value as the Nobels, is funded by the Swedish Central Bank. Ramel said the peace prize announcement was scheduled for Tuesday Oct. 13, physics and chemistry prizes for Oct. 14 and the economy prize for Oct. 21. Ramel told the Associated Press that the medicine prize would be the first prize to be announced, on Oct. 12. The literature prize, by tradition, is announced on a Thursday in connection with the other announcements, but the Swedish Academy does not reveal which Thursday until a few days before. Since 1953, the Nobel Prize sum has gradually increased in real terms. Sweden's inflation was approximately 4 per cent over the past 12 months, and this year's cash stipend has been raised by 8.8 per cent.

Actor faces death driving charge

BELFAST (R) — Hollywood film actor Matthew Broderick, star of the hit film War Games, appeared in a special court in a Belfast hospital on Monday charged with causing a woman's death by reckless driving. Broderick, 25, hobbled on crutches into the small private room in the Royal Victoria Hospital which was used as a courtroom. He was charged with causing the death by reckless driving of Anne Gallagher, 28, five weeks ago near Enniskillen, Northern Ireland. Broderick, whose address was given as Washington Square North, New York, was badly hurt in a two-car crash, in which Gallagher's mother also died, and has been in hospital with leg injuries since the accident. He was remanded on bail of £2,500 (\$4,150) to Enniskillen magistrate court next February. Besides War Games, he has appeared in the film Ferris Bueller's Day Off and won a New York Tony Stage Award for his part in Neil Simon's play Brighton Beach Memoirs.

Stallone starts filming of Rambo III

TEL AVIV (AP) — Movie macho man Sylvester Stallone, who is in Israel to film Rambo III, has won his first battle here — the hotel staff granted his request for pink towels to go with the white bathtub in his Penthouse suite. Stallone has not granted interviews since he arrived in Israel last Thursday and was whisked to his Dead Sea hotel in an armoured car. But hotel spokeswoman Ruth Heiges said he has been signing autographs and posing for photographs with hotel guests. "He's never worked overseas before," said a production company official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Soviets issue brochure about AIDS

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Health Ministry has produced five million brochures warning about the spread of the deadly AIDS virus and has begun distributing them to mailboxes in the capital. The information campaign, begun over the weekend, testifies to the increasing seriousness with which the government views acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). The virus, which has reached epidemic proportions in some countries, destroys the body's ability to fight infection. AIDS is most often transmitted through sexual contact, but can also be passed through transfusions of tainted blood or blood products, the sharing of contaminated hypodermic needles by drug abusers or from mother to child at or before birth. A year ago, the state-run Soviet media were describing AIDS as a scourge resulting from the decadent behaviour of Westerners and the likely result of clandestine germ warfare research in the United States. However, the new Health Ministry brochure, What You Need to Know About AIDS, takes a direct and non-political approach to explaining the virus, how it can be contracted and how to avoid exposure. The Russian-language pamphlet appeared to have been delivered Saturday and Sunday only to some compounds where foreigners live and work. But the number of brochures printed for the capital suggests the ministry intends to eventually deliver them to every household in Moscow, a city of 9 million. There are only a few thousand foreigners in Moscow.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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SEND OUT THE SIGNAL

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH

♠ J73

♥ A

♦ Q9642

♣ J984

WEST

♠ 552

♥ K32

♦ J8

♣ K10753

EAST

♠ 64

♥ A Q109543

♦ K1053

♣ Void

SOUTH

♠ A K Q106

♥ J7

♦ A7

♣ A Q82

The bidding:

East South West North

4♥ 4♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

the auction.

The normal lead from three to an honor in partner's suit is a low card, but Koytchou felt that it might be important for him to retain the lead. So he elected to lead the king of hearts. Ogust followed with the three.

That clearly was a suit preference signal asking for the lower of the other two unbid suits. So Koytchou dutifully led away from his king of clubs at trick two for his partner to ruff. Careful defense later netted the defenders a club and a diamond trick for down one.

At the other table South elected to double the four-heart opening and that became the final contract. South started with three rounds of spades, declarer ruffing. He crossed to dummy with the king of trumps to lead the jack of diamonds to the queen, king and ace. South returned a trump to cut down dummy's ruff. Declarer then proceeded to run trumps and North, afraid that declarer held some clubs, clung to that suit and shuffled diamonds. As a result, declarer ended up scoring his three remaining diamonds to land his contract.

Bridge is a strange game. And the higher the level, the stranger it seems to become!

Defense is a partnership affair. Watch two members of the old Goren team, Boris Koytchou and the late Harold Ogust, in action on this hand from the trials to select the 1982 U.S. World Championship Team.

Despite the fact that he was vulnerable and held only a five-card suit, South felt he was too strong to stay out of the auction, so he over-called Ogust's four-heart opening bid with four spades. That ended